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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.39	7.10
Yuenmaai...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.88	7.19
Shatin	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.61	7.31
Tai Po	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.06	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.06	7.46
Fanning	...Dep.	7.28	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.56
Shamshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	7.59
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08
<hr/>									
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.37	5.13	6.08
Shamshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.74	5.20	6.15
Fanning	...Dep.	7.35	8.18	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai Po Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai Po	...Dep.	7.48	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.43	5.38	6.33
Shatin	...Dep.	7.55	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.58	5.51	6.46
Yuenmaai...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.53
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.05

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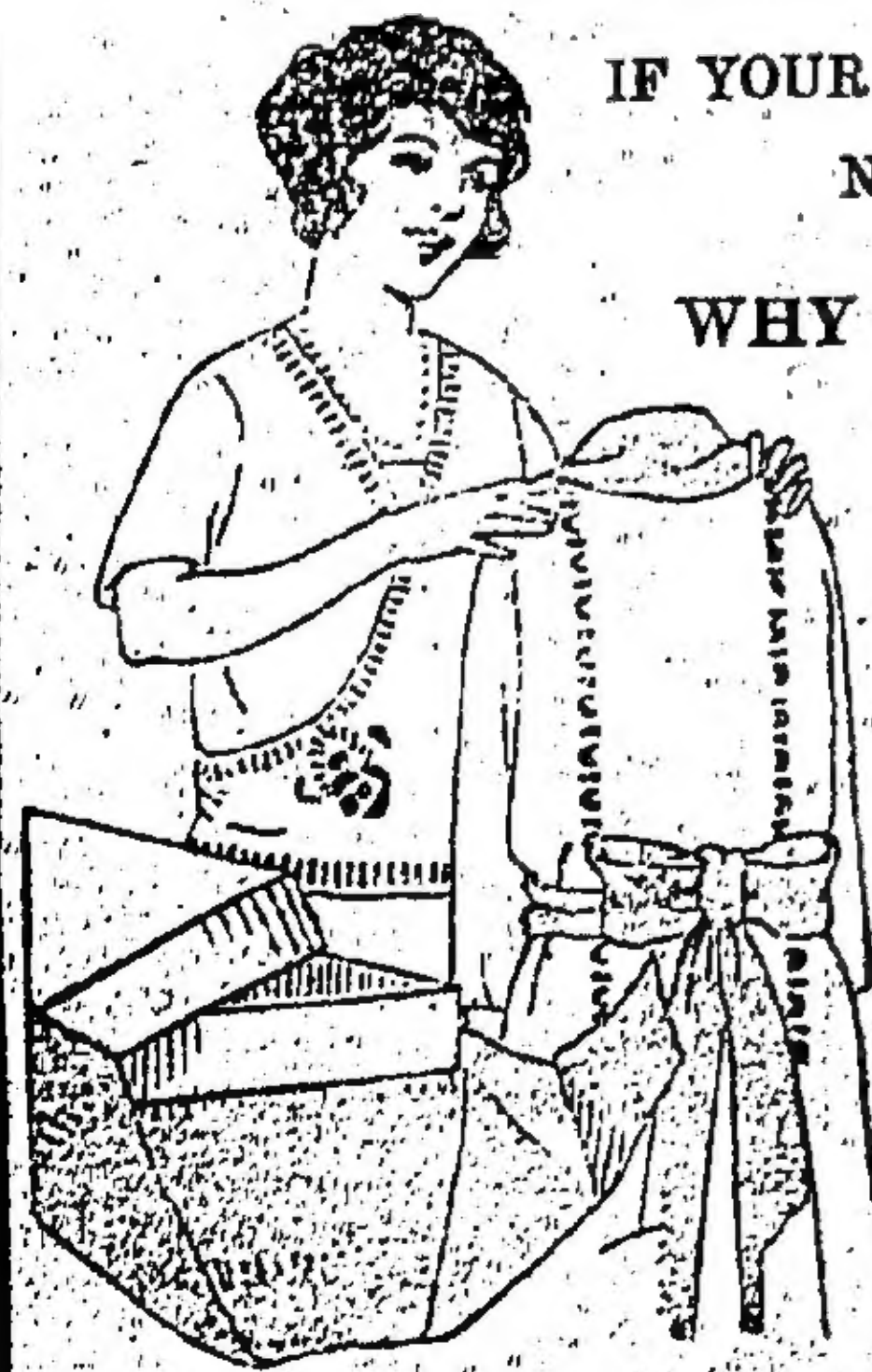
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A REPLY TO MR. WU HON MAN.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF HIS RECENT MANIFESTO.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE
TOWARDS CHINA.

The "manifesto" which Mr. Wu Hon Man, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Canton, recently addressed to the "peoples of the world" has been given wide publicity. Quotations have appeared from it in a number of newspapers, and as the facts of the situation are hopelessly travestied, these quotations are calculated to give an entirely erroneous impression of China's position. In the following article Dr. Wu Hon Man's statements are analysed and his various contentions fully answered.

Mr. Wu Hon Man, the "Minister" of Foreign Affairs of the self-appointed "Nationalist" Government of Canton, has indicated, or caused to be indicated, a manifesto addressed to the peoples of the world. It specifies the tribulations of China through her contact with foreign Imperialism. Whatever we may think of the Canton Government as a "Government," we must concede the prize to its Fabrication Bureau. This manifesto is a remarkable document: it uses words so skilfully in a Pickwickian sense that the questions resulting are not those of veracity but of method. And in places it wipes out the frontier between reality and dreams. It was published in the *Canton Gazette* of the 9th July, and we may be sure that copies have been supplied to various revolutionary leaders and organizations, and to others who are sufficiently unacquainted with the true facts to be deceived by plausible insinuations.

Mr. Wu Hon Man makes himself the spokesman of the "nationally minded people of China." Before examining his statements it is desirable to examine his status. Who is Mr. Wu Hon Man? He is an official of an unrecognised, revolutionary party at present in power in Canton, the fountain-head and focus of China's unrest. This Government is attempting, with generous assistance from its Bolshevik sponsors, to throttle the unfortunate people under its sway. It rules nominally over the Kwangtung Province, which represents about five per cent. of the area and eight per cent. of the population of China. It is no more representative of true Chinese thought and aspirations than, say, Cuba is of America.

I lay no stress on the opening hyperbole of Mr. Wu Hon Man's diatribe. It is merely a rhetorical exaggeration of Dame Partington's historic attempt to sweep the Atlantic from her doorstep. He predicts that unless the peoples of the world give urgent attention to his warning, "a new universal tragedy will be enacted in the Pacific Ocean." It will then be too late for you to help to extinguish the conflagration. But in quoting his serious statements I lend them the conspicuity of capitals.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

The document states that all the confusion in China is due to her unequal international status. The key to China's internal trouble is "extra-territoriality." Mr. Wu Hon Man says the agitation is not due to alien and subversive influence. "China has Awakened to the Painful Realization that she is not an Independent Country like Japan, Russia, England, France, Italy or the United States." Apart from the ethics of this vexed question of extra-territoriality, the necessity for the measure remains. It is perfectly obvious. It is one of right, of fact rather than of principle. In earliest times the Tyrian voyager along the coasts of the Mediterranean secured only such rights as he could buy or enforce. With the extension of the Roman dominion the *ius Romanum* spread, and every citizen travelling was under the aegis of the *Ius Romanum*. The idea, like many other Roman legal ideas, came to stay. Chinese in Europe enjoy the security and Justice of well-considered and properly enforced laws, which include the rights of Extra-territoriality for their Ministers and Consulates. Have conditions in China ever encouraged us to believe that Europeans would be secure in

person and property without the defence of their nations? Extra-territoriality in China is a remedy for the intolerable situation of the first half of the 19th century. It was designed for the protection of certain juridical rights. There are laws in China—interminable codes of Regulations for civil, criminal and judicial procedure. But they are generally abortive. It would seem that in their efforts to deter crime the local Justicians overreached themselves and the severity of their laws, like the laws of Leviticus, have nullified their application. Leaving Europe and America out of consideration, if China is not an independent country like Japan the fault is entirely her own. China has within herself the elements of her own edification or destruction. The latter predominate. In 1858 China and Japan entered into practically identical treaties with the Western Powers. Those treaties China now denounces as unequal. By 1894 Japan had so reformed her judicial system and internal administration, that Great Britain—this alleged wicked, Imperialist power—voluntarily surrendered her extra-territorial rights and Japan became an independent, sovereign State after a lapse of 36 years. Similarly Siam in 1907, after a lapse of 54 years, secured a revision of her treaties of 1853, thereby obtaining rights of jurisdiction over foreigners. In 1925, after a lapse of 67 years, China stands where she did, although in 1902 at Shanghai and twenty years later at Washington she was offered political autonomy on conditions well within her powers of fulfilment, but which, so far, she has not fulfilled. Granted that the extent of the country is considerably greater than that of Japan or Siam, surely for a highly intellectual race, as the Chinese rightly claim to be, "and one which historically and traditionally has always affected to despise the other two, to mean that they are still under foreign tutelage is a lamentable confession of weakness and incompetence. The truth is that China has not attempted to raise her own international status. It must be admitted that there are many difficulties in her path, but they are of her own making—difficulties created by personal ambitions, the purloining of fiduciary funds, the predominant rivalry between North and South, the idiosyncrasies of revolting troops and, latterly, subservience to the Bolsheviks. These difficulties, not foreign—particularly British—Imperialism, constantly impede all sincere efforts to establish a stable Central Government and secure administrative and political progress.

CHINA AND THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

"Since the Opium War, a dark Period began for China, a period during which the Powers imposed upon our Country a series of Treaties, which stand in the way of our Economic and Political progress. The Awakened Portion of our countrymen can think of these Treaties in no other terms but those of inequality, injustice and inhumanity." Extravagant assertions carry little weight. The direct cause of the so-called Opium War was not opium but the growing need for better protection to life and property, though behind this was the larger need for better relations generally. The war was a struggle between the Far East and the West, the East refusing to act on terms of equality, diplomatically and commercially, with Western nations, and

the West insisting on its right to be so treated. Concessions by treaty have developed from foreign trade, for without security there would be neither trade nor intercourse and without both, or either, China could not progress. But not all ports have been opened by treaty. Many have been opened voluntarily and at some there are neither concessions nor reserved areas. And the Concessions exercise no authority of any kind over the surrounding territory.

"Mountains, deserts and seas no longer isolate China from the rest of the world. For good or ill, China's fate is associated with that of the whole family of nations. East and West are necessary to each other in the modern world. There is no desire in the West to treat China unjustly or inhumanly, or even unequally. But it is more laudable for China to inspire the confidence that equality connotes, than to plead for it as a gift without taking the trouble to reach up to it."

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

"The key to our door is not in our hands. . . . Our seas are carefully charted and guarded, so that no Chinese may have an inlet or outlet in his own Country." The statistics of ocean river and railway passenger traffic are an overwhelming contradiction of Mr. Wu Hon Man's statement. There are no foreign laws or regulations outside conceded areas, and even in those areas there are none that interfere with the movements of the native population. Quite recently Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, travelled from Canton to Shanghai on private business and Mr. Fu Ping Sheng, a member of the Canton Government, was sent from Canton to Shanghai and Peking "on business." This happened when a state of affairs existed that was described in Canton as a blockade of that place. The ship on which Messrs. Sun Fo and Fu Ping Sheng travelled probably passed through the territorial waters of Hongkong, without any interference. And ships flying non-British flags are reaching Canton without interference. A Russian ship went there the other day on a friendly mission to Canton. Even the British colony of Hongkong—where, incidentally, quite three-quarters of the landed property belongs to Chinese—is freely accessible to Chinese without class distinction, much to their satisfaction when they flee, as they do so often, from the oppression of the ruling party in Canton. "The image-maker does not worship the gods; he knows what they are made of," says an old Chinese proverb. The naval patrols are few: they guard Chinese and foreigners alike from the attacks of pirates who infest the rivers.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

"The slightest protest on the part of our people who are toiling to amass wealth, not for China, but for foreign capital, are being shot down in cold blood as foreign slaves were by the patricians in ancient Rome. From the tremendous reservoirs of our agricultural population, these concessions draw hundreds of thousands of cheap labourers into shops and factories in the concessions, where they become defenceless slaves to be exploited in mediaeval fashion, beaten into dumb submission and shot down without mercy by hired soldiers and police from the most backward portions of the world." Those horrors are so graphically descriptive of actual conditions and events in Soviet Russia that one is tempted to see the red hand wielding the red-hot pen. But let the credit be given to Mr. Wu Hon Man. After all we do live in the 20th century; and mediaeval barbarism now finds favour only in Russia. I said only in Russia; sometimes it is practised in Canton. In June, 1925, we had a mediaeval outburst there, when the Yunnanese soldiers whom the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen brought in to help him were ousted by the redoubtable Whampoa Cadets, the flower of the Cantonese army, not so much in open fight as by "strategy." Leaflets were dropped into

the city, where the Yunnanese had retired, promising them life and liberty if they surrendered. When the Yunnanese laid down their arms they were slaughtered, the hoodlums of the town lending a hand.

Let us consider Mr. Wu Hon Man's fanciful statement about the exploitation of the labouring classes. The conditions of labour in China, bad as they are, have not been introduced into the Far East by foreign capitalism. They are indigenous in China. Yet in the concessions and foreign-owned factories and mills the wages are higher, the task lighter and the working hours shorter than anywhere outside. The "slaves" go there voluntarily and eagerly because the conditions are much better than in the surrounding country. For examples of the cruel way in which workers are being exploited by Chinese outside the Concessions, I quote from the letter of the Rev. G. T. Warren, which was published in the *Times* of June 12th, 1925. Mr. Warren lived in Changsha and Hankow for forty years. In both these places, he says, hundreds of children under ten work eighteen hours a day for seven days a week for food only—and an insufficient supply of that—at tailoring, weaving and even as apprentices to tin-smiths and blacksmiths. And Mr. Warren relates a case of cold-blooded murder by the Chinese authorities. An incident occurred in a Chinese-owned mill at Changsha over a trifling question of a small allowance. This led to a slight demonstration without violence or damage to property. Within twenty-four hours two men who were supposed, perhaps rightly, to have been leaders were arrested in the street at dusk and taken to the Governor's headquarters. The next morning their decapitated bodies were lying outside the city gates. No legal help could have been obtained at the trial, if they had one, and no witnesses or documents could have been produced. There was a sequel to this affair. In the same jurisdiction four lads under twenty had been imprisoned for four months, not only without trial but without any kind of formal accusation. The Chinese Governor urgently needed someone to translate into English a letter to the Press, in which he defended his action in executing the two labour leaders. Mr. Warren undertook the translation on condition that the boys were released, and so they regained their liberty.

EDUCATION.

"Large sums of money made by the inhuman exploitation of our people are being spent for the so-called 'education' of our youth; in reality, for the purpose of corrupting and degrading them so that they might be better utilized in the horrible scheme of exploiting our country. No matter what humanitarian names are attached to this education, the result is clear; it degrades a portion of our people into tools of oppression." Mr. Rockefeller and other subscribers to educational and charitable institutions in China will be interested to learn that their benevolent intentions are described in Canton as subtle means of "degrading the people into the tools of oppression." It is a curious fact that the people are so willing to be degraded. In passing I may remark that the children of Mr. Liu Chung Hoi, head of the Labour (Bolshevik) Party and recently Civil Governor of Canton, are being educated at the Canton Christian College.

At the moment there are more than 5 million students in high schools, colleges and universities in China. In 1912 there were 13 million students; seven years later the figure had risen to 41 millions and is still increasing. There is never any compulsion about attendance: the difficulty as a rule is to provide accommodation for all the imbibers of Western knowledge, and competition for the privilege of going to America, Europe or Japan is always keenly contested. Mencius said that a man can learn foreign things best abroad. And Chang Chia Tung, a noted Chinese scholar, grand councillor and viceroy, advised the sending of students abroad in his famous *Chuen Hsueh Pien*, which was published in 1898 with the sanction of the Emperor.

He says, "In order to render China powerful and at the same time preserve our national institutions, it is absolutely necessary that we should utilize Western knowledge. But unless China learning is made the basis of education and a Chinese direction given to thought, the strong will become anarchy and the weak slaves." Let I be accused of being biased I will quote Mr. T. Z. Tyan, a balanced critic of things Western and a much more trustworthy authority than Mr. Wu Hon Man, to indicate what cultured Chinese think of Western education. Speaking of the returned students Mr. Tyan says: "To them as a class must be credited, in spite of the very decided and far-reaching contributions by other parties, the introduction of Western ideas and ideals, the institution of fundamental reforms and the gradual transformation of the social and political order of the country along modern lines. More than anything else that will stand as a monument to their achievement and influence is the change of the country from a monarchy to a republic, from an absolute despotism to a popular democracy, from an antiquated conservatism to a modern liberalism."

If conditions, political, economic, educational and commercial, etc., were only normal, the majority of the foreign-educated students would have been given a chance to demonstrate their training and knowledge. Despite adverse circumstances, to the credit of this elite class of China's population it may be said that their record as a whole is one that one need never be ashamed of. Mr. Tyan is not, of course, talking of students educated under Bolshevik influence and doped with the despicable doctrines of Communism. Some foreign-educated Chinese gentlemen, taken at random, are Admiral Shih Chen Ping, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Mr. Tang Shao Yi, Gen. Li Yuan Hung, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. San Ke Aikend See, Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chancellor Tsai Yuan Pei. Would anyone but a madman assert that these men have been trained and utilized by foreign Powers to corrupt and exploit their country? Western education has not yet come to full fruition in China, because, speaking broadly, the peculiar insularity of the Chinese mind—the result of centuries of a carefully fostered delusion of national and racial superiority—is not capable of appraising at its true value the broader view of Western ideals, for the nation has been sheltered from democracy, aristocracy and feudalism, the great forces which have elsewhere shaped human communities. Contributing to this negation of Western education is the fact that the Oriental has been a student of the abstract. He has proceeded by intuition and meditation; he has not practised the inductive philosophy; he cannot readily draw a just inference from the facts observed and compared. Japan alone has mastered the inductive method, to her immense advantage. There is a very great deal in the European practice of life which China must acquire if she is eventually to take her position in the government of this world.

MILITARISM

The Militarists, Mr. Wu Hon Man says, are the tools of foreign powers. "Militarism in the mind of our nationally minded people has in recent years been associated with the worst influence exercised by Imperialist powers over China." The menace of militarism is a very real one. More than half the total income of the country is expended on the upkeep of armed forces, controlled by military chiefs of the provinces without co-ordination. The Canton Government, during the last two years, has been very eager to get in as many troops as possible—more than it could pay—to help its programme.

It has called in the aid of Kwangsi and Yunnanese soldiers, in addition to the Kwangtung troops. The Washington Conference was uneasy about this question of armed forces in China. It was of opinion that they were mainly responsible for her unsettled political condition. The Central Government being so weak, such matters as the administration of justice, regulation of trade,

opium growing, military equipment, are left to the Governors of the provinces, who each goes his independent way, either asserting complete autonomy or maintaining polite relations with the Capital as he may think fit. If China is to escape disruption, if her people are to pursue their normal ways of productive industry, the *Tuchung* (military governors) must surrender or be deprived of their individual authority and their armies disbanded. The only constant and conspicuous feature of China is the incessant intrigues on one Tuchung against another. This is due, not to the influence of Imperialist Powers but to the more powerful influence of personal ambition and avarice. Civil war in China is a lucrative profession—for the leaders. But the masses and most of the classes are tired of being harrowed and plundered, for unpaid troops indulge in looting and outrage.

INTERNATIONAL STATUS

In conclusion Mr. Wu Hon Man demands for the whole of China "That our international status be forthwith changed on the basis of equality with other nations." He desires the abolition of extra-territoriality rights, foreign jurisdiction, economic privileges and reversion of the maritime customs to the nation "that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development." Mr. Wu Hon Man is to be congratulated on the change of policy. The last time (in 1924) the Canton Government tried to get hold of the Customs of the Kwangtung province it was for the admitted purpose of backing up its feud with the North. In the same year it did seize in spite of all foreign argument, the administration of the Kwangtung Salt Gabelle, presumably "that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development." Since then the Salt Revenue has steadily decreased.

Mr. Wu Hon Man closes his indictment of the Foreign Powers with dire prophecy tinged with redomance. The "massacres," he says, can only spur us on in our endeavours to free ourselves from Imperialism through means which the most far-sighted of us can hardly "foretell." This is a prophecy to be carefully noted. The palpable lie about massacres, which is intended to delude the outside world, has already been refuted ad nauseam.

A SUMMING-UP

Here, then, we have a list of China's woes. She has no legal control over the foreigners in her territory; her tariff is fixed by foreign powers; foreigners and Chinese live in self-governing settlements and concessions within Chinese territory; foreign gun-boats patrol her rivers; and two of China's greatest civil services—the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle—are managed by foreigners. As it stands without qualification, this statement is a caricature; for there are to be told on the other hand, tales of misgovernment and injustice, of brigandage, of civil wars, of squeeze, of piracy and of Government bankruptcy. But without bandying words, let us try to arrive at three definite points.

(1.)—Would the abolition of extra-territoriality lead immediately to better judicial administration in China? There is nothing to nourish such a hope. When the West first met the East at shorter distances than a lance's length, it was found that their laws were incompatible. And since then there has been abundant motion but little progress in China. Extra-territoriality is upheld not by argument but by necessity. A larger understanding of the causes of this measure and a more persistent effort to remove them would create a new confidence in China. Notwithstanding the abuses to which it may and sometimes does give rise, extra-territoriality cannot be abandoned until residences and trade in China are as safe as in other countries, that is, until the growing strength of China herself enables her to maintain, as well as claim the right of administering protection and impartial justice within her borders.

(2.)—Would China be better if foreign concessions were handed back? The history of Taingtao since its rendition to China is not encouraging. China's seaports are the treaty ports; they have become seaports because they are treaty ports. We have developed the resources of the territory leased to us. We have brought the benefits of law and justice to a country torn by piracy and rapine. We have established prosperity and peace to such a degree that the neighbouring population seeks refuge in our Concessions in times of trouble. The utility of the Concessions to the Chinese themselves is great. Had it not been for their existence the present leaders of the "national" party would not now be alive. The late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and others have often had occasion to return thanks for the protection of Shanghai and Hongkong when things became warm in Canton. And very recently during the trouble with the Yunnanese troops, the Bolshevik Russians who "fraternize on terms of equality" with the Cantonese, tried to hide in the Shanghai Hotel until they were told that only their ladies could be afforded that shelter. It is a strange commentary on the chaotic condition of China under the Republic that the same officials who profess to share Young China's enthusiasm for the recovery of sovereign rights and the abolition of extra-territoriality are the first to flee for safety to the protection of the foreign concessions.

(3.)—If the Customs control were removed would the service be better conducted? Sir Robert Hart, than whom China has never had an able officer or better friend, said that the corruption of the Chinese official class alone had prevented him from entrusting them with the duties of revenue collection. Here we come back to the root of the whole matter, the lack of personal integrity in the official class, which frustrates every popular impulse and every sincere effort in the direction of reform. The essential virtue of personal integrity, the sense of individual responsibility, the capacity to handle public funds with common honesty—these have been conspicuously absent in Young China. Mr. Wu Hon Man embellished his manifesto by a reference to Rome. Rome would like to hark back to that great Empire. It has been handed down as a historical event that Marquess Tsiang, a son of the famous Viceroy, who really crushed the Taiping rebellion, died an absolute pauper. Apart from him are there many Chinese of whom one could write what Livy wrote of a great Roman? The following year died Publius Valerius, by common consent the foremost man in all the arts of war and peace. His fame was immense; his private property was so scanty that there was not enough to pay the expense of his funeral. He was buried at public cost.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The Washington Conference was a cheat by the Great Powers that they had been miserable sinners in the Far East, and they decided to do some of the things left undone which they ought to have done. It was also a great opportunity for China to give substance to her claim for sovereignty and reality to her administrative integrity. In the report of the Conference it is stated: "China cannot, therefore, ask of the States that they exercise a forbearance towards her; they exercise a longer period than is reasonably necessary for her to place her own household in order and thus be in a position not only to fulfil her international obligations but to promote the welfare of her own people. At any rate, it is necessary that she should make steady if even only slow political progress." But the years that have elapsed since the Conference have not given evidence of any anxiety on China's part to take advantage of the attitude of the Powers towards her which was proclaimed officially in 1922. New China or Young China as typified by the student class, has seen in recent developments a sign not so much of benevolence as of weakness amongst the Europeans. Young China has attempted to elevate instead of the old Confucian teachings, an extreme and crude form of nationalism; strongly influenced by radical elements; and she tends spontaneously to anarchy, and consequently to impotence. The sentiment of nationality is vast and vague. It is impossible not to sympathize profoundly with the aspirations of the race for international equality and national autonomy, for they are just and praiseworthy ideals. But rude methods of attainment vitiate and neutralise the higher emotions awakened by the altruistic efforts of a few genuine patriots.

It were foolish to insist that Bolshevism is the whole evil of China. It is not. Still more foolish would it be to blind ourselves to the fact that Communist plotters are assiduously fanning the flame of discontent and focussing it on Imperialism, particularly British Imperialism. Evidence of this surrounds us. The latest is Zinovieff's announcement that "this is only a rehearsal of the storm that will follow. But first England, France, America and Japan must be conquered." Well, well! We have, at any rate, a long lull before the storm.

THE LOGIC OF FACTS

A growing force of opinion both in military and commercial circles is against the extremists now in power in Canton. Even in the Kuomintang party itself there is dissension over Bolshevik tactics. The Bolsheviks have secured a stranglehold on the nominal heads of that party and are utilizing it for their own purposes, deluding the Cantonese into the belief that their actions are altogether disinterested and wholly altruistic. The policy of the Soviet is to get a grip of the labouring classes by fomenting trouble, and then to attack the merchants. Follows confiscation, first of institutions then of private property. The so-called "strike" was the attempt to net the credulous working classes who, beguiled to Canton by promises of strike pay which did not materialise to any extent, are now being conscripted as "soldiers." They will be useful later on to support the Government in its raids on the merchants. Levy of half a month's rent is being collected in Canton to help the strike executive, which, we are told, is short of funds. Other sources of revenue are being exploited. Confiscation has begun with the Kang Yee Hospital and School, with more than 200 beds, which has been taken under the control of the Kwangtung University, a centre of communism. And there is talk of a policy, politely called a "bourgeois tax." It is the plan of dividing up private property between the Communist sponsors, "Labour" and the rightful owner in the proportions of 40: 40: 20. The Chinese have a proverb among themselves which says: "Don't cross a river with your feet in two boats."

The logic of facts is against Mr. Wu Hon Man. China is being destroyed, not by Imperialism but by despotism and corruption. So long as nepotism, bribery and squeeze remain recognized class interests, and so long as the struggle for place and pelf is the supreme struggle, China's attempt to vindicate herself may move the world to pity but not to respect. Before her claim for equality of international treatment can come within the ambit of practical politics, she must show that she is worthy of the place she is to occupy in the family of the nations. She must deal with her internal problems successfully in the light of the new conditions of the modern world, for there are dangers to the order and sanctity of civilization that must be guarded against.

It is for China to attack precipitately the walls of her own limitations. The Western world will stand by her with sympathy while she struggles with her tremendous social, industrial and political problems. For with China we have no quarrel, but with Bolshevism that is attempting to dominate her we have a struggle that will last to the uttermost limits of human endurance. No distinction can be drawn now between the friends of China. Britain, France, Japan, America have reaffirmed their readiness to assist her to realise her reasonable and just aspirations. But these disturbing conditions impede the desire and possibility of the Powers to express active sympathy with Chinese national effort. Not yet does the Rainbow Flag symbolize the reality of the union of the five races in the bright stripes of their corporate emblem.

A.G.M.



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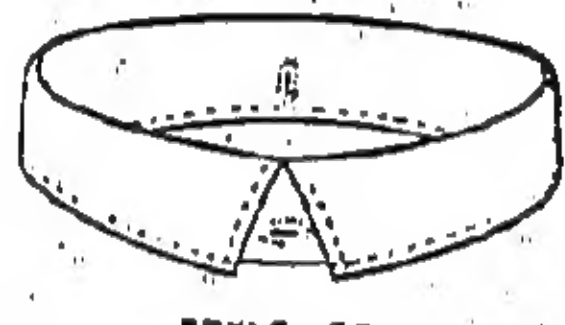
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THE SHAMEEN SHOOTING.

FULL TEXT OF MR. C. M. PALAIRET'S OFFICIAL NOTES TO THE WAICHIAOPU.

CONSUL-GENERAL'S ACCOUNT CONFIRMED.

We give below the full text of two official communications addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires (Mr. C. M. Palairet, C.M.G.) to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Shen Jui Lin), with regard to the Shameen incident on June 23rd. The first note of the two, a cabled summary of both of which appeared in the *Daily Press* on July 18th, was sent on July 13th, and was couched in the following terms:—

SIR,—I had the honour to address a Note to Your Excellency on the 23rd ultimo protesting against the firing by Chinese on the island of Shameen on 23rd June. I have now received a dispatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton relating what took place on the occasion in question. The substance is as follows:—

In the forenoon of 23rd June, knowing that a monster demonstration was to take place in the course of the day, the Naval and military guards charged with the defence of the British and French Concessions took up their allotted posts with strict instructions to keep as far as possible out of sight. All persons not on duty were forbidden to show themselves on Shameen opposite to the road along which the procession was to pass, in order to prevent any appearance of provocation. Those orders were strictly observed. At 11 a.m. two motor-cars passed along opposite Shameen distributing leaflets issued in the name of the commander of the Kwangtung Army, of a violently inflammatory nature, calling on the public to rise and fight the Imperialist foreigners. At 2.30 p.m. whilst the procession was passing opposite to Shameen, the only persons in the vicinity of the bridge connecting the British Concession with the mainland were His Majesty's Consul-General and a member of his staff, several Naval officers, the Superintendent of the Shameen police and several unarmed Chinese police. On the mainland unarmed Chinese Police lined the road at intervals of about fifty yards, and a company of armed soldiers took up positions under the verandah of the Chinese shops in the neighbourhood of the bridge. Three quarters of the procession, consisting of labour, agricultural and other unions, passed by in an orderly manner, and His Majesty's Consul-General was about to return to the Consulate to telegraph to the Legation that all had passed off peacefully, when it was suggested to him that he should wait until the students had passed by. In the course of a few minutes bodies of students came in sight, and following behind them was a body of armed military cadets who halted at a point some fifty yards East of the bridge-head. In the meantime the Consul-General had noticed a man mount onto a box at a street corner and at the same time a person waving a flag shouted derision at the Consul-General and his party. Some members of the procession fell out, in order, as it appeared, to listen to what was being said, when suddenly a rifle shot was heard and the procession broke up in disorder, rushing for shelter. Half a minute afterwards a volley was fired onto Shameen, and one of the guard posts on the island, seeing the Consul-General and the Senior Naval Officer under fire, returned the fire, but the Senior Naval Officer at once proceeded to the spot and stopped the firing. As, however, firing at Shameen still continued, the other guard posts also opened fire, and continued intermittently for about ten minutes until orders to cease firing had reached all posts. After this occasional shots were necessary to deal with snipers, who were very persistent on the mainland side. Even this was soon stopped by orders not to reply unless the snipers became too dangerous. About 4.30 all firing on both sides had stopped.

I have the honour to observe that the above deplorable incident has been exploited for the purposes of an unrestrained press campaign of calumny and malice against my country, the promoters of which, without waiting or caring to learn the facts have utilised these tragic events as the basis of unscrupulous propaganda.

MANILA TRAGEDY TRIAL. COOLIDGE EXPECTED TO AVERT DEATH PENALTY.

A tragedy which occurred at Manila in the early hours of April 5th is recalled by an announcement in the *Manila Times* of July 27th.

It will be remembered that after a dance on the night of April 4th-5th, Miss Audrey Burleigh, the 16-year-old step-daughter of an officer in the U.S.A. Medical Corps, was found dead in a motor-car with several bullet wounds in her body.

Lieut. John S. Thompson, U.S. Army, who was in the car with her, was arrested and charged with murder. The prosecution in the case, which is adjourned to the effect that on the girl's declining Thompson's offer of marriage, he

The actual facts are as above stated, and show that the foreigners on Shameen were not the aggressors and that the foreign authorities concerned limited their action to what was necessary for the defence of the lives of those on the island.

In bringing the above to Your Excellency's notice I have the honour to express the hope that, in the interests of the truth, Your Ministry will give directions for this Note to be published in the press.

(Signed) MICHAEL PALAIRET.

SECOND BRITISH NOTE.

A second Note from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Chinese Foreign Minister, with regard to the Shameen incident, was handed in on July 15th. It was as follows:—

SIR,—With reference to my Note of 14th July, relative to the incident at Canton on June 23rd, I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency herewith copy and translation of a statement signed by four foreigners who personally witnessed the attack on Shameen. One of the signatories to this document is a military officer of non-British nationality, and two of the remaining three signatories are also of non-British nationality. Although the statement was drawn up on 23rd June, the day of the incident, it was not handed to His Majesty's Consul-General until 30th June, and the latter had no knowledge of its contents when drawing up his own report, the substance of which was communicated to Your Excellency in my Note under reference.

I have the honour to observe that this account by independent eye-witnesses entirely confirms the account given in His Majesty's Consul-General's report, and affords direct corroborative evidence that the firing was commenced not by those on Shameen, but by armed forces taking part in the procession.

I have the honour to request that Your Excellency's Ministry will be good enough to cause this Note and its enclosure, together with my Note under reference, to be published in the Chinese press.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MICHAEL PALAIRET.

TESTIMONY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

The following is the statement of the four eye-witnesses of the attack on Shameen, on 23rd June, 1925, mentioned in the above Note:—

At about 2.15 p.m. to-day we were watching the demonstration procession from two different positions; this procession was composed of various guild organisations, included in which were members from the mechanics, the servants (male and female), and the seamen's guild; school girls and boys; boy-scouts, and a body of uniformed but unarmed cadets; these cadets are reported to be from Whampoa Academy. These cadets were followed by several companies of soldiers, some of whom had bayonets fixed.

When the first company of soldiers were about opposite the Victoria Hotel the procession stopped and the shouting on the part of the cadets increased; at a moment later there seemed to be disorder among the soldiers, who went out of close order formation and several assumed a firing position on one knee with rifles pointed towards Shameen.

A shot was fired by the Chinese from Shaki and was immediately followed by two other shots. This appeared to us to be the preconcerted signal and was instantly followed by a heavy volley of rifle fire from the Chinese.

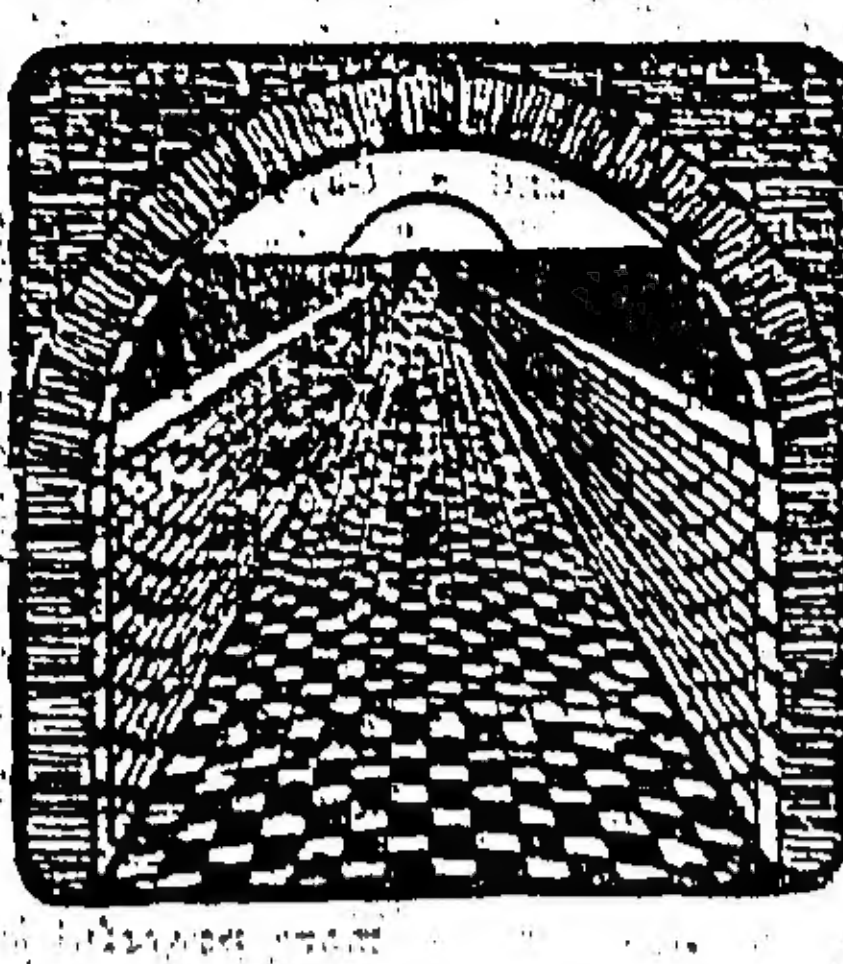
fired five revolver shots at her, three of which were fatal. The case has now been in abeyance for several months, pending the arrival of depositions and other documents from America. It is to be resumed to-day.

In any case, according to our Manila contemporary, Thompson is unlikely to be executed, for, the paper states, it is said in many circles that he will not suffer the death penalty, as President Coolidge, who must approve death sentences passed by a court-martial, does not believe in capital punishment.

Lieut. Thompson is in confinement at the Post Hospital at Ford William McKinley. According to several persons who have seen him, he does not seem to be worrying. His attitude is rather one of impatience, and he has been heard to say that he wished the trial was over and sentence passed.

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"FOREIGN BAYONETS."

AMERICAN WRITER'S DEFENCE OF CHINA.

The *New York World* of June 9th contains the following illuminating example of a certain type of comment on the present Chinese problem which is being circulated in America.

In view of the stories coming out of China, written from the viewpoint of the foreigner, it would be well if every American could read the article by John A. Brailsford in the *Sunday World* explaining the reasons for the feeling against the "foreign devils." We hear with varied colourful exaggeration of offences against the foreigner in China; seldom anything at all of the outrages by foreigners against the Chinese in their own land. "It is so easy," says Mr. Brailsford, "to get into the habit of bullying Chinese." He cites instances where they have been shot down by foreign soldiers, but of these we have heard nothing. "Yet if it had been an American murdered by a Chinese soldier it would have been made the subject of large headlines." The story of the outrages committed with impunity on the Chinese people in their own land would fill volumes. These are suppressed. When there is an act of violence in retaliation we get the details.

A foreigner may murder a Chinese in cold blood—but he is not amenable to the laws of China. The foreigner passes upon his guilt and fixes his punishment. That explains something.

The vicious treaties that deprive the Chinese of their rights in their own country, the vicious economic inequality forced upon them by the threat of foreign bayonets in the interest of the exploiting foreigner—these explain much.

In reading of the occurrences in Shanghai, it is just to reflect that no other race on the earth would be so patient under outrages, or more moderate in revenge. Also to remember that China belongs to the Chinese as much as England to the Englishmen or America to Americans.

THE SUBTLETY OF MR. KARAKHAN.

SOVIET ENVOY TO CHINA.

Watch Karakhan! The Soviet envoy in China, whose denunciation of the action of the foreign Powers at Shanghai has won the warm approval of Moscow has been one of the most active and astute of the Soviet diplomats. I don't think it is generally known that he is an Armenian, writes a correspondent in the *London Evening News*. He has all the subtle intellectual qualities of his race highly developed. Remarkable linguistic ability and wide knowledge of Eastern affairs placed him in charge of the Oriental section of the Moscow Foreign Office. A friend who saw him there several times tells me that his activity was impressive. He fell in easily with Chicherin's strange habit of working all night. Karakhan is the most perfect opposite of the caricaturist's Bolshevik it is possible to imagine. A lithe figure, the face of an artist, black hair and pointed beard accentuate most charming manners and an engaging candour which almost convinces the listener that his eyes before him as an open book a mind that is really completely impene-trable.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

VOLUNTEERS BEAT INDIANS.

A sporting game was seen on the Happy Valley diamond on Saturday afternoon, when the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps met the Indians, and scored an easy win, the score being 23 to 10. Something of a record was established, three home runs being made during the course of the afternoon. These were all obtained by Volunteer players, namely, Bowker, MacKenzie and Stewart.

The Volunteer side showed great improvement on their previous play. Both in fielding and batting they gave a fine consistent display.

The teams lined out as follows:—

H.K.V.D.C.	INDIANS.
Stewart	2b. Minu.
Ramsay	c. Kittell.
Bowker	s.s. U. Ismail.
Howell	r.f. Cassimboy.
Hughes	c.f. S. Ismail.
MacKenzie	i.f. Omar.
Burns	1b. Akbar.
Eager	3b. Currem.
Curtis	p. Lewis.

The scores of each side in the seven innings were as under:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteers	0	6	5	7	1	1	7-22
Indians	0	0	1	0	2	1	5-10

JAPANESE SENTENCED.

ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR ATTACK ON PANTRYMAN.

A sequel to the attack on Mr. W. B. Sorby, first pantryman on the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*, by the Japanese No. 2 pantryman, took place at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday, where before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, the Japanese, Kawaguchi, was charged.

Defendant, who had been arrested by the Kowloon Water Police following the occurrence, was charged with being in possession of a dagger and with attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to Mr. W. B. Sorby, the head pantryman on the vessel.

Serjt. Andrew outlining the case, said that on Friday evening Mr. Sorby had occasion to order the defendant to "get a move on with his work." The defendant threw a cup of tea at him, and then seized a butcher's knife and rushed at Mr. Sorby, but was held back by two other Japanese members of the crew. Defendant was later overpowered and handed over to the Water Police.

Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and stated that he was frightened and became excited. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

TRAVELLERS' MAP OF JAPAN.

The traffic bureau of the Japanese Government Railways have just issued a map of Japan, including Chosen and Taiwan, which should prove of great value to travellers in that country. The map is bound in neat canvas board covers and includes descriptions of all the principal tourist centres and other places of interest.

The engraving of the map alone entailed several months' work and there are many who regard it as the best map of Japan yet published. It is being sold for one yen and may be obtained from all offices of the Japan Tourist Bureau, and from the leading book stores in the Far East.

THE LOCAL STRIKE

THE GOVERNMENT'S CIRCULAR TO DEPARTMENTS.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

There is very little change in the general strike situation. Men continue to come back to work, and negotiations are steadily approaching the normal.

Rumours are being circulated everywhere. Many people were convinced that a general strike of all the Colony's Chinese workers (including those who have just returned to work) would commence on Saturday. The rumour, however, was unfounded.

The Government circulated all its departments to the effect that on and from August 1st, no casual labour was to be employed, but that all labour would go on to the regular monthly rates of pay prevailing before the strike. This, in the case of sanitary coolies, is \$14.

The Sanitary Department's staff is now about 80 per cent. of pre-strike strength in all departments, except the scavenging coolies, where the strength is 40 per cent.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

More than 20 coxswains, engineers and lightermen, previously employed in connection with the maintenance of military communication with Stonecutters, have applied to the military authorities for re-employment.

Warnings were issued to them before they left that they would lose all benefits, and also receive reduced wages, but, notwithstanding this they presented themselves for re-employment, and also presented a list of "demands." The demands included the dismissal of a European officer who had been in charge of them, the payment of the highest grade salary in respect of each man, strike wages and guarantee of no victimisation. Needless to say the "demands" were treated with scant consideration, and the police were communicated with. If the men concerned are caught, they will doubtless be deported.

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED.

A meeting of members of the combined Stock Exchange and Shareholders' Association was held on Saturday when it was resolved to close the local share market for an indefinite term until the Colony's business and money market should return to more stable conditions.

It was at one time anticipated that the market would be re-opened on August 1st but at Saturday's meeting it was practically unanimously agreed that it would not be advisable to do so, and that the market should be closed for the time being.

Another meeting will be held later as improving circumstances warrant.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

The week-end shipping situation shows very little change. At 9 a.m. on Saturday, there were 93 vessels in the harbour, of which 58 were British, compared with a total of 88 vessels (58 British) for the previous day.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday there were seven arrivals and ten departures, against six arrivals and two departures. The arrivals were the s.s. *Hydrangea* from Swatow; the s.s. *Elm* from Manila; the s.s. *President Madison* from Manila; the s.s. *Hoi Nam* from Kwang Chow; the s.s. *Canton* from Gothenburg and Singapore; the s.s. *Kamo Maru* from Yokohama and Shanghai; and the s.s. *Anakura Maru* from Haiphong and Huihow.

Mail was entered by the s.s. *Canton*; the s.s. *Kamo Maru* from Yokohama and Shanghai (171 bags); the s.s. *Hydrangea* from Swatow; and the *President Madison* from Manila (285 bags).

Vessels leaving port for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday, were the s.s. *Chung Hing* for Kwang Chow; the s.s. *Alke Maru* for Keelung; the s.s. *Pakhoi* for Newchwang; the s.s. *Phu-nang* for Swatow; the s.s. *Tong Hing* for Canton; the s.s. *Song Bo* for Haiphong; the s.s. *Kendal Castle* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Chung King* for Huihow; the s.s. *Lo Kong* for Shanghai; and the s.s. *Yei Maru* for Haiphong.

The s.s. *President Taft* and the s.s. *President Madison* both left on Saturday for Vancouver.

The s.s. *President Monroe*, the round-the-world liner, is due in Hongkong this morning and sails again, in continuance of her trip, for Manila at 8 a.m. tomorrow. She will bring mails from Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, July 10th).

THE RIVER STEAMERS.

The river steamers sailing between Hongkong and Macao still continue their daily trips uninterrupted, although rumours of defections to take place among the crews of these vessels during the week-end were persistent on Saturday.

H.M.S. "TUNG ON."

H.M.S. *Tung On* is expected to sail for Canton again to-day and on Friday. She will make a mid-week trip to Kongmoon on Wednesday and possibly she will shortly make a special trip to Swatow with provisions and stores, which residents in that port are experiencing difficulty in obtaining. H.M.S. *Tung On* is being used essentially as a supply ship for the Shamen garrison and passages on the boat are only granted in certain instances.

GENERAL NOTES.

For hawking pork and vegetables within market limits, fifteen hawkers appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday, when fines ranging from \$4 to \$15 were imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton.

HONGKONG METHODS APPROVED.

An appreciation of the methods of the Hongkong Government in dealing with strikers, and a comparison of those methods with those of the foreign authorities in Shanghai, are contained in a letter published in the correspondence columns of the *N.Y.C. Daily News* of July 31st, part of which is as under:—

Hongkong's strike began after ours and was more severe at the beginning. It is, however, nearer its end because the Hongkong authorities have acted. They offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of any intimidator or agitator; when convicted he is not fined or cautioned; he is placed at public sanitary work (the collection of nightsoil to be exact); is clothed in convict's garb and works in the public streets; or he may be flogged. But the regulation that has had more effect than any other is one that requires the expulsion of every striker from the Colony. A Chinese to live in Hongkong has to work; in Shanghai he can do as he pleases. The effect of this places every worker in Hongkong of Chinese nationality in a dilemma. He has the option of relinquishing the advantages of life in a foreign settlement, [This should, of course, read "British Colony"—Ed., H.D.P.] with all its amenities, and not least its protection to his life and property, for life in Canton or some other Chinese city.

Your previous correspondent suggested several schemes for bringing the strike home to those who are responsible for it. Here are others that have been tried out and not found wanting, for in Hongkong many of the strikers, the printers among them, have returned to work and are trying to forget.

Is it too much to ask our Council to take a leaf out of Hongkong's book?—I am, etc.,

A STRIKERS'S SUBSTITUTE.
Shanghai, July 22nd, 1925.

ARMY SHOOTING.

G.O.C. COMMENDS EAST SURREYS.

The current Command Orders contain a record of the success of two local units in the abroad series of the Army Rifle Association non-central matches, 1924. In connection with this success, the G.O.C. (Major-General C. C. Luird, C.B., C.M.G.), has extended his congratulations to the units concerned.

The 25th Heavy Battery, R.A., came second in the competition for the Artillery Cup, and have won the A.R.A. bronze medal and eight A.R.A. small silver medals.

The 1st Bn. of the East Surrey Regiment came first in the match for the Young Soldiers' Cup, winning the Challenge Cup, the A.R.A. large silver medal, and twenty A.R.A. small silver medals.

The 1st East Surreys also gained seven other prizes in the competitions, being tenth in the contest for the Machine Gun Cup, twelfth for the King George Cup, twelfth for the King George Cup, twelfth for the Hopton Cup (platoons Nos. 5, 7, 6 and 4 gaining prizes, in that order).

The G.O.C. remarks that the results achieved by the 1st Bn. The East Surrey Regt. show that considerable attention has been given to weapon training. He hopes that the successes gained will encourage other units to enter for the Army Rifle Association competitions this year.

GUARDING THE BORDER.

ALLEGED PLAN OF CHINESE TO CROSS LOWU BRIDGE.

RUSSIAN ARMS FOR CANTON.

During the past few days there has been great activity across the border at Shum-chun and rumours of an intended attack on British territory via the bridge at Lowu have been freely circulating among the Chinese and a small section of the European community.

That the rumours were not entirely without foundation is evident from the fact that joint action was taken on Saturday by the military and railway authorities to prevent a surprise attack.

From reliable sources a *Daily Press* representative learnt yesterday that had not the Chinese General at Shum-chun, midway between Canton and Kowloon, refused to lend assistance, it is almost certain that an attempt would have been made to send troops across the border in an armoured train.

While the plans were being discussed, at the Red Headquarters, for a tilt against the British forces in the New Territories, Communist agents were busily engaged in the villages along the border trying to win converts to Communism and donations to the "general fund," along the line known as the 40-40-20 scheme. Stump orators have been in evidence in many places. It is curious that recently they have refrained from attempts to stir up the villagers against the British. Their plank has been the benefit of Communism which, of course, they allege is gaining strength throughout the world—even in Hongkong.

The abandonment of the anti-British cry is, in some quarters, taken to signify a desire to pacify the waverers until the military leaders are in full accord.

LATEST FROM CANTON.

The situation at Canton is still causing anxiety. Since Wednesday last, the Russian steamer *Folk* has been unloading war material—chiefly small arms and ammunition. Here again rumour has been busy and it is said that an outbreak is expected at any moment. Whether the Chinese actually intend to attack the Shamen once again, however, is a debatable point. Nevertheless local residents will be relieved to hear that those in charge of British and French interests in Shamen are leaving nothing to chance. Some trouble is anticipated. Whether it will prove to be another demonstration of hostility to foreigners in China, presumably depends upon the degree of control exercised by the Communist Party in Canton.

CANTON NOTES.

SALT REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

According to a merchant from Canton, Liu Chung Hoi, the present Finance Minister, is receiving about \$600,000 per month from the salt revenue. Of this \$400,000 is remitted to support the Whampoa Cadets, thus leaving \$200,000 for the Treasury.

COAL AND SILK PROBLEMS.

It is stated that coal merchants in Canton are endeavouring to obtain permission to import coal from abroad as supplies are very low. Silk merchants are said to be worrying about their accumulated stocks and are taking steps by which some of the lots can be exported.

IMPOTENT PICKETS.

It is stated that twenty picked soldiers were told off at Kongmoon to protect about 300 people embarking by the s.s. *Foo Cheung* from Pakhoi for Macao. They were rowed to the steamer in small boats and as the strikers' pickets could do nothing, the workers were allowed to sail in peace. When they reach Macao they are expected to make for Hongkong.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received a cable from Singapore announcing the following dividends by Rubber Companies:—Nyalas Rubber Estates, Ltd., 12½ per cent. final; Temerloh Coconut and Rubber Estates, 10 per cent. final; Bukit Katil Rubber Estates, 10 per cent. final; Haytor Rubber Estates, Ltd., 12½ per cent. interim; Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd., 10 per cent. interim; Trafalgar, Ltd., 5 per cent. interim; Alor Gajah Rubber Estates, 5 per cent. interim.

SWATOW SITUATION.

NEWS BROUGHT BY "HYDRANGEA."

The s.s. *Hydrangea* which left for Swatow on Thursday returned to Hongkong on Saturday morning. It was expected that in addition to a general cargo she might bring back a certain amount of live stock, but this did not transpire, the boat returning without a single item of cargo whatever.

The reports brought back by the officers show that anti-British feeling is now very strong in Swatow and the boycott of British trade and British ships continues with great bitterness.

On the arrival of the *Hydrangea* at Swatow, the cargo on board her for that port was allowed to be discharged, but when an attempt was made to take on the cargo for Hongkong, steps were immediately taken by the large number of picket boats and launches around to stop this. The consequence was that the *Hydrangea* had to depart without anything having been put on board with the exception of fifteen baskets of eggs. These were smuggled on board, but the owner of the sampan which brought them to the vessel was caught in the act by the vigilante Guild pickets. The man was taken ashore to be punished, and one of the officers of the *Hydrangea* saw the man's sampan being burned.

The *Hydrangea* brought down about 60 Chinese passengers and a few Europeans, including a German deported from Bangkok.

Before the Chinese passengers were allowed to embark, they had to pay \$25 "squeeze" above their legal fare to the strike pickets.

The position in Swatow, so far as can be judged from what the officers of the *Hydrangea* learned, is very tense and the strike is in full swing. Things are very unpleasant for the Europeans there and very few of these venture into the streets.

LOCAL "SPECIALS."

REGULATIONS BY GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following emergency regulations were made by the Governor-in-Council on July 30th.

1. Every person who has been enrolled or appointed as a special constable, whether voluntarily or otherwise, as from the date of his enrolment or appointment and until such enrolment or appointment shall be cancelled or determined by the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor shall be deemed to have had and he shall have all the powers, privileges, protection and immunities mentioned or referred to in section 3 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886, but with the like exception as to pay and pension or other reward.

2. Every such special constable shall be and shall from the date of his enrolment or appointment be deemed to have been subject to the orders of the Governor, the Magistrate, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and any other person authorised by the Governor or the Captain Superintendent of Police to act in that behalf.

3. Every such special constable shall be and shall from the date of his enrolment or appointment be deemed to have been subject to punishment, as mentioned in section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886, for refusal or neglect, without reasonable excuse, to serve or to obey such lawful orders and directions as have been or may be given to him for the performance of the duties of his office.

LOADED REVOLVER.

TWO MAGISTRATES SIT TO TRY ARMS CASE.

At the Central Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest sat together under powers invested in them by recent legislation to try an arms case.

Two Chinese were charged with having possession of a revolver loaded in four chambers. Divisional Inspector Blackman prosecuted and the defendants pleaded "not guilty."

The evidence for the prosecution alleged that Sergeant Gough led a picket along the Shaukiwan main road and when near No. 4 bridge, which is about 150 yards from the tram terminus, he saw the defendants acting suspiciously and challenged them. As the sergeant and a Chinese constable went up to them, they are stated to have thrown away the revolver which was subsequently recovered by Sergeant Gough.

After evidence had been given and defendants had denied possession, their Worship adjourned the case until Wednesday morning.

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And half Your "Civvy" kit destroyed by damp and insects!

CORK SUN HATS - - - \$9.50
BEST QUALITY.

"AERTEX" UNDERWEAR - - - \$3.00
FEB GARMENT.

SILK MIXTURE SOCKS-6 prs. for \$10.00

SHIRTS - - - \$4.50

HERE IS A "REDUCED PRICE" OPPORTUNITY
TO REPLENISH YOUR WARDROBE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. C. 4567.

CAFE WISEMAN.

Prices from August 1st will remain the same as usual.

BREAKFAST	TIFFIN
REFRESHMENTS	TEAS
HOT TIFFINS (5 Courses)	... \$1.00
POPULAR COLD TIFFINS	... \$1.00

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS may now be booked, but BEER and CAKES are still being maintained on A Cash Basis.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.

[2483]

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20% Discount Sale

Note

Ends on Saturday, Aug. 1st.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME COAL CRISIS.
SETTLEMENT REACHED BY AID
OF PREMIER.LONDON, July 31st.
The coal crisis has been settled.

PREMIER TAKES HAND.

The settlement of the coal crisis followed a series of conferences between the Premier, the parties to the dispute and the Trade Union Congress Committee. It is understood that the discussions in the morning related chiefly to the form and scope of the financial assistance proposed by the Government in order to bridge over the crisis and enable a full investigation to be made of the conditions of the industry. A number of difficulties presented themselves, the main issue being the extent of this assistance. It is understood that the owners strongly urged that Government aid should be sufficient to secure reopening of the pits closed during the recent depression.

MR. BALDWIN CHEERED.

The House of Commons, which was crowded, cheered the Premier when he entered. Mr. Baldwin announced that the mine-owners' notices had been suspended for a fortnight and the men ordered by their Executive to remain at work.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that a provisional agreement had been reached with the mine-owners, subject to district confirmation, and the Miners' Executive were sending out the following telegram: "Notices suspended; continue working." Mr. Baldwin added that if there was any local hitch owing to the lateness of the hour at which the settlement was reached, he trusted all parties would co-operate to remove it.

Mr. J. R. Clynes expressed his very great sense of relief and Mr. Lloyd George associated himself with Mr. Clynes' words with regard to the relief felt by the whole community that this dark cloud would not at present break upon British industry.

Asked, with regard to the conditions reached, Mr. Baldwin said the negotiations had only been concluded within the last five minutes. Mr. Churchill would have certain information which would be published to-night and the matter could be discussed, if necessary, next week, probably Thursday.

MR. COOK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cook has stated that the miners' wages and conditions will continue the same until the spring, for at least nine months, during the sitting of the Commission of Enquiry into the Coal Industry.

The Trade Union Congress Committee has circulated the Trade Unions announcing that the coal-owners and the Miners' Federation have accepted the Government proposal, that the embargo on the movement of coal will be withdrawn and work to be continued by all Unions involved.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The Government's assistance to the coal mines will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages for nine months till May 1st, 1926, during which wages will be paid on the basis of the 1924 agreement, but if in any month the wages calculated in accordance with the recognised rate division between wages and profits are anywhere lower than the 1924 minimum, the deficiency will be provided by the Exchequer, while in any month in which it is estimated that the average profit, where the subvention is payable, will exceed 1s. 3d. per ton, the excess will be used in reducing the subvention.

The cost involved to the Exchequer cannot at present be forecasted, as this must depend on the course of trade.

LATEST CABLES.
CONGRATULATIONS FOR COOK.

LONDON, August 1st.

Mr. Cook, the Miners Union Secretary, has received letters and telegrams from Trade Unionists throughout the country, congratulating him on "the great initial triumph for solidarity."

Mr. Cook has issued a manifesto, describing the settlement as merely an armistice. Great issues must still be faced, including the complete reorganisation of the industry, the elimination of a royalty for the owner, and private ownership to prevent the exploitation of the consumer and give the nation a return for its ten millions subsidy.

The Chairman of the South Wales Coal-owners Association, in an interview, said that the Government had allowed the country to be covered. It was a disaster, only deferring the evil day.

The President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, interviewed, said that if the coal trade needed a subsidy, so did the steel, shipping and other industries.

UNREST AT ESSEN.

ESSEN, August 1st.

The Miners' Unions have given notice to end the present wages agreement on August 31st, unless wages are increased. "It is improbable that the mine-owners will agree, owing to the depression due to the inability to dispose of the huge stocks of coal at the pit-heads."

RUSSIAN BONDHOLDERS.

FRENCH PRESS IN HOPEFUL MOOD.

PARIS, August 1st.

Le Petit Parisien states that since Mr. Krassin's return from Moscow, negotiations for the settlement of Russia's debts have become more active. It is hoped to reach a settlement shortly, which will partially satisfy holders of Russian bonds and also prove acceptable, both politically and financially, to the Soviet.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that the Soviet offers to recognise in paper francs 40 per cent. of the pre-war Russian debts, amounting to four milliard paper francs, or 10 per cent. of the pre-war Russian debts, calculated in gold. Interest since 1918 will be added to this sum. The Soviet will issue new bonds representing the total obligations, which will take the place of the pre-war bonds; and, after the conclusion of the agreement, a sum covering the interest payable on these bonds will be included annually in the Soviet budget.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION IS RENEWED.

THE HAGUE, August 1st.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the Anglo-Netherlands arbitration treaty, made on February 2nd, 1905, and which had expired, has been renewed for a further period of 5 years. It contains a proviso that matters for arbitration shall be submitted to a Court of International Justice.

WOMEN ATHLETES.

BRITISH GAIN VICTORY IN TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

LONDON, August 1st.

At Stamford Bridge to-day, the British team gained the victory in a triangular athletic match. The points were:—

Britain 56
Czechoslovakia 26
Canada 23

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH ARMY NOW BUSY IN REORGANISING.

PARIS, August 1st.

The French army in Morocco is busy regrouping and reorganising. General Naulin is profiting by the lull to rest his tired troops, who have been in the front line since April. The temperature recently has been 115 deg. in the shade.

This and the necessity of full preparation seem to justify the forecast that the French offensive will not be undertaken before the end of August.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIAN PAPER TRADE.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDS PROTECTION.

SIMLA, July 31st.

The report of the Tariff Board on the application of protection for the paper and paper pulp expresses the opinion that industry is unlikely to survive without protection. It therefore recommends that the existing fifteen per cent. ad valorem duty on all sorts of writing paper and printing paper other than newspaper containing 45 per cent. or more mechanical pulp, be changed to a specific duty of one anna a pound. No change of the duty is proposed on any other kind of paper.

The Board does not recommend any protective duty on pulp. It is of opinion that bamboo pulp holds immense possibilities in the production of cheap paper in India, and recommends the Government to explore the question fully by assisting the bamboo pulp industry up to the maximum Government liability of twenty lakhs. The Board holds that abundant supplies of bamboo are likely to become the basis of a considerable industry, capable of meeting the country's requirements and even providing substantial quantities of paper pulp for export if the world prices for paper remain at the present level. Bamboo development will be slow, but the rapid diminution of European and American supplies of coniferous wood justifies the belief that an increase in the price of paper is inevitable.

FRENCH DEBTS.

ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is declared that reports of the Anglo-French debt negotiations having broken down are quite untrue.

STATEMENT BY M. CAILLAUX.

PARIS, July 31st.

Before the Cabinet M. Caillaux made a statement with regard to the Anglo-French debt negotiations in London. He said that although there was a noticeable difference between the British and French viewpoints, the beginning of an understanding had already been achieved.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

FEDERAL UNION EXECUTIVE URGES SEAMEN TO RETURN.

MELBOURNE, July 31st.

The shipping strike is regarded as definitely settled. The Federal Executive of the Seamen's Union has telegraphed all branches urging acceptance of the agreement reached by the sub-committee of the conference of owners and seamen.

HOLLAND'S NEW CABINET.

THE HAGUE, July 31st.

The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:—

Premier, Finance Minister and ad interim Minister for the Colonies, Heer Collijn.
Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Van Karnebeek.
Minister of Interior and Agriculture, Heer De Geer.
Minister of Justice, Heer Scholting.
Minister of Education and Fine Arts, Heer Rutgers.
Minister for War and ad interim Minister of Marine, Major Lambod.
Minister for Waterways, Railways and Posts, Heer Bouguerra.
Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, Heer Koollen.

LATEST CABLES.

TENNIS IN U.S.A.

MISS RYAN WINS FINAL AT SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N.J., August 1st.

In the final of the women's lawn tennis singles, in the Seabright tournament, Miss Ryan defeated Miss Wills. The scores were: 6-3, 6-3.

SWIMMING RECORD.

WEISSMULLER LOWERS PREVIOUS HUNDRED YARDS' FIGURE.

SEATTLE, Wn., August 1st.

Competing in the American amateur swimming championships, Weissmuller covered 100 yards in 50.9 seconds. This constitutes a world's record.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRICKET AT HOME.

GLAMORGAN TEAM UNLUCKY AT BATH.

LONDON, July 31st.

Following are the latest cricket results: At Bath, Somerset led Glamorgan on the first innings. Scores:—

Somerset (1st) 163 runs.
Glamorgan (1st) 99 runs. J. J. Bridges took 6 wickets for 37 runs and J. C. White 4 for 18.

Somerset (2nd) 82 runs. Ryan took 4 wickets for 35 runs and J. C. Clay 4 for 14.

Glamorgan (2nd) 110 runs for 5 wickets. At Gloucester, Gloucestershire lost to Surrey by 196 runs. Scores:—

Surrey (1st innings) 320 runs. Hobbs made 52. Sandham 83, Ducat 65; Parker took 9 wickets for 118 runs.

Gloucester (1st innings) 189 runs. Surrey (2nd innings) 201 runs for 5 wickets declared. Hobbs made 38 and P. G. H. Fender 58.

Gloucester (2nd innings) 127 runs. P. G. H. Fender took 3 wickets for 57 runs and Peach 3 for 4.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire lost to Lancashire by 61 runs. Scores:—

Lancs. (1st) 292 runs. V. W. C. Jupp took 4 wickets for 72 runs.

Northants (1st) 133 runs. Parkin took 4 wickets for 38 runs and Sibbles 4 for 24.

Lancs. (2nd) 223 runs. Clark took 4 wickets for 37 runs.

Northants (2nd) 231 runs. Bellamy made 64 not out; Sibbles took 4 wickets for 34 runs.

At Bournemouth, the Hampshire v. Sussex match was abandoned without any result being reached. Play was only possible on one day out of three.

Scores:—
Sussex (1st) 186 runs. Kennedy took 5 wickets for 64 runs and Boyes 4 for 36.

Hants (1st) 63 runs for 7 wickets. At Derby, Derbyshire lost first innings points to Essex. Scores:—

Essex (1st) 302 runs. P. Perrin made 58. H. M. Morris 54, Cutmore 56 and Russell 75.

Derby (1st) 222 runs. Leo (G.M.) made 65; Hipkin took 5 wickets for 44 runs.

Essex (2nd) 142 runs for 5 wickets. At Trent Bridge, Nottingham, Notts lost to Kent by four wickets. Scores:—

Notts (1st) 154 runs. Freeman (A.P.) took 4 wickets for 65 runs.

Kent (1st) 205 runs. Barratt took 4 wickets for 56 runs and Staples 5 for 58.

Notts (2nd) 377 runs. A. W. Carr made 103 and Payton 68.

Kent (2nd) 293 runs for 6 wickets. J. L. Bryan made 172 not out and C. H. Knott 57.

£10,000 MANSION FOR £1,500.

STATELY HOMES THAT NO ONE WANTS.

LITTLE HOUSES BOOM.

Mere Hall, Cheshire, the residence of the late Sir John Graybill, which cost over £10,000 to build, was sold in Liverpool for £1,500.

Half the proceeds of the sale go to charity. The mansion is unoccupied, and contains valuable tiles, oak fittings and panels. Three of the panels depict Biblical scenes, and some of the oak is hundreds of years old. The auctioneer announced that the lease expired in 1978.

Bidding started low and advanced, by £5, and £10, to £100, and then by £50 bids to £200. At this stage the auctioneer exclaimed, "Why, gentlemen, the tiles alone cost three times the sum."

As there was no reserve, he was compelled to knock the hall down at £1,500. Estate agents in London were not surprised at the result of the sale. An auctioneer said to a Daily Chronicle representative:—

"There are a lot of large houses and mansions in the market. The owners have to cut their losses."

"Almost every house beyond the needs of an upper middle-class family, with more than five or six bedrooms, will lose money in the market."

"Last week I disposed of a detached residence with six bedrooms in a London suburb for £1,600. It had cost £4,500 to build."

"On the other hand, a house almost adjoining, with four bedrooms, a garage and a moderate-sized garden, which cost £1,350 to build two years ago, found a buyer at £1,500."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

CHINESE POLICE FIRE ON MOB AT NANKING.

PEKING, August 1st.

Official reports from Nanking differ considerably from the earlier version. No British subject was killed.

The Chinese police—not the British naval men—fired on the mob.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

SHANGHAI, August 1st.

A British naval message, by wire from Nanking, reports that on July 31st, the International Export Company reduced its Chinese staff.

The men, who were dismissed, became disgruntled and assumed a threatening attitude.

A British naval party was landed. The mob mauled the Chinese police, whose officer ordered them to fire.

Three men were killed and four wounded, one seriously.

Afterwards, a British subject, on his way to his home, was attacked in the street and injured. He was taken to hospital.

To-day all is quiet and the Chinese Police appear to have the situation well in hand.

THE EARLIER VERSION.

PEKING, August 1st.

Messages from Nanking state that a dispute arose at six o'clock last evening, at the International Export Company, regarding the payment of wages.

A riot ensued, in which it is reported a Briton was killed, whereafter the British are reported to have fired, killing four and wounding several rioters.

The British residents were taken aboard warships. A British naval party landed and is guarding the Company's factory. (One Briton is reported to have been made prisoner and taken to the University.)

THE PEKING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31st.

Reuters learns that nothing is known in well-informed circles regarding any United States proposal for a conference at Peking in the autumn on the question of extra-territoriality in China. Though it is true that an Anglo-American exchange of views has been progressing on the subject, it is not thought that anything so concrete has hitherto emerged.

It is known that the British Government has all along been agreeable to the holding of such a conference when practicable. It is felt that an improvement in the situation in China is now apparent such as might warrant the convoking of the Powers as envisaged in the Washington treaty.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED.

LONDON, August 1st.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that agreement between London, Washington and Tokyo is now complete, regarding their reply and that of the other Treaty powers to the demands in the Peking Government's Note of June 24th. All that remains to be settled is: Firstly, whether the reply will take the form of a Diplomatic Note or an open declaration to the Chinese people; secondly, the dates when the fiscal conference and extra-territorial commission shall start work.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

NEW CABINET.

Tokyo, August 1st.

Viscount Kato was summoned to the Palace this morning and received in audience by the Crown Prince.

Later it was announced that Viscount Kato had been re-appointed Premier.

CABINET IS COMPLETE.

Viscount Kato has completed his cabinet. He has assigned the portfolios of Justice, Commerce and Agriculture to the Kenseikai members, Messrs. Egai, Hayami and Kataoka respectively. Other Ministers are as before.

PRESS NOT DISAPPOINTED.

The re-appointment of Viscount Kato fully accords with the expectations of the Press and others, who are particularly scornful of the political manoeuvring of the Seiyukai, who by breaking up the coalition and immediately making overtures to the Seiyuhontō gave evidence of their real intentions by bidding for power.

The Kenseikai, the Government Party, is the largest in the Lower House, but does not command an absolute majority.

JAPANESE FLIGHT.

"ASAHI" AIRMEN MEET WITH BAD WEATHER.

HAIKO, August 1st.

The Asahi aeroplanes left here for Harbin this morning. Later they had to return on account of bad weather.

"MONKEYVILLE."

HOW TENNESSEE WON FAME.

[BY AN AMERICAN.]

[The recent "Scopes" (religion) case, which reports of which recently reached the Colony, and the prosecuting Counsel in which was Mr. W. J. Bryan, who died with tragic suddenness a few days after its conclusion, when Scopes was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, gives the following article a peculiar interest. It was written by a U.S. journalist for the Daily Mail prior to the trial.]

Fame in a day has come to Dayton, Tennessee, a hamlet of 2,500 inhabitants. Not even the town that voted the earth was flat had, in the vernacular, "anything on Dayton"; for it is here that the trial will shortly take place of one John T. Scopes, a teacher of science in the Rhea High School at Dayton. His crime is that he taught the evolution theory after the Legislature of Tennessee turned its back on it. A was suddenly thought it would be well to call Dayton, "Monkeyville," and as such it promises to live long in the memory of America. To millions of Americans the whole thing is a joke, and a sorry one now that communication with the outside world makes Tennessee's antics a subject of world-wide consideration.

But while millions regard the whole business as a joke, there are other millions anxious to see the action of the Tennessee Legislature taken before the Supreme Court of the United States. If the verdict goes against Scopes, as it may, well do, then a body of influential citizens will carry it to the Supreme Court, for it is contended that Tennessee has fallen foul of the American Constitution, that it has hit directly at freedom of speech and liberty of conscience. The trial therefore means everything to the enlightened men and women teaching in American schools and universities.

That strange figure in American public life, William Jennings Bryan, oft-defeated candidate for the Presidency, a resolute "dry" and a devout fundamentalist, has offered his services to those who are prosecuting Scopes.

For "Monkeyville" it is a great advertisement. The baseball park will be the scene of the trial. Every big newspaper in the country will have special writers at the ringside. Tennessee, a State which has contributed much to the development of the country, whose sons helped greatly to make the West and to retrieve Texas from Mexico, is in the world's spotlight.

But Tennessee, not a youthful professor, is on trial.

HOME PUBLIC HEALTH COST.
FOUR-FOLD INCREASE IN FORTY YEARS.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Sir Arthur Newsholme. (Putnam, 5s.).

Nobody more suitable than Sir Arthur Newsholme, who was principal medical officer of the old Local Government Board from 1905 to 1919, could have been found to write an account of the complex machinery of the Ministry of Health.

There are in Great Britain altogether 1,727 public health authorities, as compared with 317 education authorities and 855 boards of guardians, so that it is easy to see how vast is the organisation of the Ministry of Health.

The work of the health authorities has certainly achieved striking results. Says Sir Arthur:

"In my annual report for 1917-18, I stated that the 514,879 deaths occurring in 1871 would have been reduced by 900,000 had 1871 shared the average national experience of the period 1911-15."

In the year 1871-2, the total local taxation expenditure in England and Wales was officially given as £31,185,471; in the year 1911-12 the total aggregate expenditure of all local authorities (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans) was given as £124,079,327. In 1871-2 the outstanding loans of all local authorities amounted to £69,481,087; in 1911-12 they were £256,571,139.

One trembles to think what they will be for 1924-25, but by 1921-22 the outstanding external loan debt had risen to £768,506,752.

GALLANT GIRL SWIMMER.
NARROW FAILURE IN CHANNEL ATTEMPT.

A United Press message from Paris, dated July 18th, states that after a gallant attempt to swim the British Channel, Miss Lillian Harrison, the champion swimmer of the Argentine, was forced to give up five miles from Dover. She had started from the French side, and returned to Boulogne. Her headquarters were at Cap Gris Nez.

Miss Harrison's latest attempt was but one of a series and was, though a defeat, a hard-fought battle. She once swam the River Plate, a distance of 26 miles, in a little over 24 hours.

Thomas William Burgess, who was successful in swimming the Channel on September 5th, 1911, after a long series of failures, acted as trainer for Miss Harrison.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME COAL CRISIS.

SETTLEMENT REACHED BY AID OF PREMIER.

LONDON, July 31st.
The coal crisis has been settled.

PREMIER TAKES HAND.

The settlement of the coal crisis followed a series of conferences between the Premier, the parties to the dispute and the Trade Union Congress Committee. It is understood that the discussions in the morning related chiefly to the form and scope of the financial assistance proposed by the Government in order to bridge over the crisis and enable a full investigation to be made of the conditions of the industry. A number of difficulties presented themselves, the main issue being the extent of this assistance. It is understood that the owners strongly urged that Government aid should be sufficient to secure reopening of the pits closed during the recent depression.

MR. BALDWIN CHEERED.

The House of Commons, which was crowded, cheered the Premier when he entered. Mr. Baldwin announced that the mine-owners' notices had been suspended for a fortnight and the men ordered by their Executive to remain at work.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that a provisional agreement had been reached with the mine-owners, subject to district confirmation, and the Miners' Executive were sending out the following telegram: "Notices suspended, continue working." Mr. Baldwin added that if there was any local hitch owing to the settlement of the hour at which the settlement was reached, he trusted all parties would co-operate to remove it.

Mr. J. H. Clynes expressed his very great sense of relief and Mr. Lloyd George associated himself with Mr. Clynes' words with regard to the relief felt by the whole community that this dark cloud would not at present break upon British industry.

Asked with regard to the conditions reached, Mr. Baldwin said the negotiations had only been concluded within the last five minutes. Mr. Churchill would have certain information which would be published to-night and the matter could be discussed, if necessary, next week, probably Thursday.

MR. COOK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cook has stated that the miners' wages and conditions will continue the same until the spring, for at least nine months, during the sitting of the Commission of Enquiry into the Coal Industry.

The Trade Union Congress Committee has circulated the Trade Unions announcing that the coal-owners and the Miners' Federation have accepted the Government proposal, that the embargo on the movement of coal will be withdrawn and work to be continued by all Unions involved.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The Government's assistance to the coal mines will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages for nine months till May 1st, 1925, during which wages will be paid on the basis of the 1924 agreement, but if in any month the wages calculated in accordance with the recognised ratio division between wages and profits are anywhere lower than the 1924 minimum, the deficiency will be provided by the Exchequer, while in any month in which it is estimated that the average profit, where the subvention is payable, will exceed 1s. 3d. per ton, the excess will be used in reducing the subvention.

The cost involved to the Exchequer cannot at present be forecasted, as this must depend on the course of trade.

LATEST CABLES.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR COOK.

LONDON, August 1st.

Mr. Cook, the Miners' Union Secretary, has received letters and telegrams from Trade Unionists throughout the country, congratulating him on "the great initial triumph for solidarity."

Mr. Cook has issued a manifesto, describing the settlement as merely an armistice. Great issues must still be faced, including the complete reorganisation of the industry, the elimination of a royalty for the owner, and private ownership to prevent the exploitation of the consumer and give the nation a return for its ten millions subsidy.

The Chairman of the South Wales Coal-owners Association, in an interview, said that the Government had allowed the country to be coerced. It was a disaster, only deferring the evil day.

The President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, interviewed, said that if the coal trade needed a subsidy, so did the steel, shipping and other industries.

UNREST AT ESSEN.

ESSEN, August 1st.

The Miners' Unions have given notice to end the present wages agreement on August 31st, unless wages are increased. It is improbable that the mine-owners will agree, owing to the depression, due to the inability to dispose of the huge stocks of coal at the pit-heads.

RUSSIAN BONDHOLDERS.

FRENCH PRESS IS HOPEFUL.

MOOD.

PARIS, August 1st.

Le Petit Parisien states that since Mr. Krasin's return from Moscow, negotiations for the settlement of Russia's debts have become more active. It is hoped to reach a settlement shortly, which will partially satisfy holders of Russian bonds and also prove acceptable, both politically and financially, to the Soviet.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Soviet offers to recognise, in paper francs 50 per cent of the pre-war Russian debts, amounting to four milliard paper francs, or 10 per cent of the pre-war Russian debts, calculated in gold. Interest since 1918 will be added to this sum. The Soviet will issue new bonds representing the total obligations, which will take the place of the pre-war bonds; and, after the conclusion of the agreement, a sum covering the interest payable on these bonds will be included annually in the Soviet budget.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION IS RENEWED.

THE HAGUE, August 1st.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the Anglo-Netherlands arbitration treaty, made on February 2nd, 1905, and which had expired, has been renewed for a further period of 5 years. It contains a provision that matters for arbitration shall be submitted to a Court of International Justice.

WOMEN ATHLETES.

BRITISH GAIN VICTORY IN TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

LONDON, August 1st.

At Stamford Bridge to-day, the British team gained the victory in a triangular athletic match. The points were:—

Britain	56
Czecho-Slovakia	26
Canada	23

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH ARMY NOW BUSY IN REORGANISING.

PARIS, August 1st.

The French army in Morocco is busy regrouping and reorganising. General Naulin is profiting by the lull to rest his tired troops, who have been in the front line since April. The temperature recently has been 115 deg. in the shade.

This and the necessity of full preparation seem to justify the forecast that the French offensive will not be undertaken before the end of August.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIAN PAPER TRADE.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDS PROTECTION.

SMOLA, July 31st.

The report of the Tariff Board on the application of protection for the paper and paper pulp expresses the opinion that industry is unlikely to survive without protection. It therefore recommends that the existing fifteen per cent. ad valorem duty on all sorts of writing paper and printing paper other than newsprint containing 65 per cent. or more mechanical pulp, be changed to a specific duty of one anna a pound. No change of the duty is proposed on any other kind of paper.

The Board does not recommend any protective duty on pulp. It is of opinion that bamboo pulp holds immense possibilities in the production of cheap paper in India, and recommends the Government to explore the question fully by assisting the bamboo pulp industry up to the maximum Government liability of twenty lakhs. The Board holds that abundant supplies of bamboo are likely to become the basis of a considerable industry, capable of meeting the country's requirements and even providing substantial quantities of paper pulp for export if the world prices for paper remain at the present level. Bamboo development will be slow, but the rapid diminution of European and American supplies of coniferous wood justifies the belief that an increase in the price of paper is inevitable.

FRENCH DEBTS.

ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is declared that reports of the Anglo-French debt negotiations having broken down are quite untrue.

STATEMENT BY M. CAILLAUX.

PARIS, July 31st.

Before the Cabinet, M. Caillaux made a statement with regard to the Anglo-French debt negotiations in London. He said that although there was a noticeable difference between the British and French viewpoints, the beginning of an understanding had already been achieved.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

FEDERAL UNION EXECUTIVE URGES SEAMEN TO RETURN.

MELBOURNE, July 31st.

The shipping strike is regarded as definitely settled. The Federal Executive of the Seamen's Union has telegraphed all branches urging acceptance of the agreement reached by the sub-committee of the conference of owners and seamen.

HOLLAND'S NEW CABINET.

THE HAGUE, July 31st.

The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:—

Premier, Finance Minister and ad interim Minister for the Colonies,	Heer Collijn.
Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Van Karnebeek.	
Minister of Interior and Agriculture,	Heer De Geer.
Minister of Justice, Heer Schokking.	
Minister of Education and Fine Arts,	Heer Rutgers.
Minister for War and ad interim Minister of Marine, Major Lamphoy.	
Minister for Waterways, Railways and Posts, Heer Bougezerts.	
Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, Heer Koollen.	

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

TENNIS IN U.S.A.

MISS RYAN WINS FINAL AT SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N.J., August 1st.

In the final of the women's lawn tennis singles, in the Seabright tournament, Miss Ryan defeated Miss Wills. The scores were: 6-3, 6-3.

SWIMMING RECORD.

WEISSMULLER LOWERS PREVIOUS HUNDRED YARDS' FIGURE.

SEATTLE, Wn., August 1st.

Competing in the American amateur swimming championships, Weissmuller covered 100 yards in 50.2-5 seconds. This constitutes a world's record.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRICKET AT HOME.

GLAMORGAN TEAM UNLUCKY AT BATH.

LONDON, July 31st.

Following are the latest cricket results: At Bath, Somerset 1st Glamorgan on the first innings. Scores: Somerset (1st) 163 runs.

Glamorgan (1st) 99 runs. J. J. Bridges took 4 wickets for 37 runs and J. C. White 4 for 16.

Somerset (2nd) 52 runs. Ryan took 3 wickets for 35 runs and J. C. Clay 4 for 14.

Glamorgan (2nd) 110 runs for 5 wickets. At Gloucester, Gloucestershire, lost to Surrey by 198 runs. Scores: Surrey (1st innings) 320 runs. Hobbs made 52, Sandham 55, Ducat 65; Parker took 5 wickets for 118 runs.

Gloucester (1st innings) 198 runs. Surrey (2nd innings) 201 runs for 5 wickets declared. Hobbs made 39 and P. G. H. Fender 58.

Gloucester (2nd innings) 127 runs, P. G. H. Fender took 5 wickets for 57 runs and Peach 3 for 4.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire lost to Lancashire by 67 runs. Scores: Lancs (1st) 202 runs. V. W. C. Jupp took 4 wickets for 72 runs.

Northants (1st) 133 runs. Parkin took 4 wickets for 38 runs and Sibbles 4 for 24.

Lancs (2nd) 223 runs. Clark took 4 wickets for 37 runs.

Northants (2nd) 231 runs. Bellamy made 61 not out; Sibbles took 4 wickets for 53 runs.

At Bournemouth, the Hampshire v. Sussex match was abandoned without any result being reached. Play was only possible on one day out of three.

Scores: Sussex (1st) 180 runs. Kennedy took 5 wickets for 64 runs and Boys 4 for 50.

Hants (1st) 83 runs for 7 wickets. At Derby, Derbyshire lost first innings to Essex. Scores: Essex (1st) 202 runs. E. Perrin made 68, H. M. Morris 54, Caimore 56 and Russell 75.

Derby (1st) 222 runs. Lee (G.M.) made 65; Hipkin took 5 wickets for 44 runs.

Essex (2nd) 142 runs for 5 wickets. At Trent Bridge, Nottingham, Notts lost to Kent by four wickets. Scores: Notts (1st) 154 runs. Freeman (A.P.) took 5 wickets for 65 runs.

Kent (1st) 205 runs. Barratt took 4 wickets for 56 runs and Staples 5 for 56.

Notts (2nd) 377 runs. A. W. Carr, reply and that of the other Treaty powers to the demands in the Peking Government's Note of June 24th. All that remains to be settled is: Firstly, whether the reply will take the form of a Diplomatic Note or an open declaration to the Chinese people; secondly, the dates when the fiscal conference and extra-territorial commission shall start work.

Kent (2nd) 320 runs for 6 wickets. L. L. Bryan made 172 not out and C. H. Knott 57.

£10,000 MANSION FOR £1,500. STATELY HOMES THAT NO ONE WANTS.

LITTLE HOUSES BOOM. Mere Hall, Cheshire, the residence of the late Sir John Graybill, which cost over £10,000 to build, was sold in Liverpool for £1,500.

Half the proceeds of the sale go to charity. The mansion is unoccupied, and contains valuable tiles, oak fittings and panels. Three of the panels depict Biblical scenes, and some of the oak is hundreds of years old. The auctioneer announced that the lease expired in 1978.

Bidding started low and advanced, by £5 and £10, to £100, and then by £50 bids to £200. At this stage the auctioneer exclaimed: "Why, gentlemen, the tiles alone cost three times the sum."

As there was no reserve he was compelled to knock the hall down at £1,500. Estate agents in London were not surprised at the result of the sale. An auctioneer said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative: "There are a lot of large houses and mansions in the market. The owners have to cut their losses."

Almost every house beyond the needs of an upper middle-class family, with more than five or six bedrooms, will lose money in the market.

Last week I disposed of a detached residence with six bedrooms in a London suburb for £1,600. It had cost £4,500 to build.

"On the other hand, a house almost adjoining, with four bedrooms, a garage and a moderate-sized garden, which cost £1,350 to build two years ago, found a buyer at £1,500."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

CHINESE POLICE FIRE ON MOB AT NANKING.

PEKING, August 1st.

Official reports from Nanking differ considerably from the earlier version. No British subject was killed.

The Chinese police—not the British naval men—fired on the mob.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

SHANGHAI, August 1st.

A British naval message, by wireless from Nanking, reports that on July 31st the International Export Company reduced its Chinese staff.

The men, who were dismissed, became disgruntled and assumed a threatening attitude.

A British naval party was landed. The mob mauled the Chinese police, whose officer ordered them to fire.

Three men were killed and four wounded, one seriously.

Afterwards, a British subject, on his way to his home, was attacked in the street and injured. He was taken to hospital.

To-day all is quiet and the Chinese Police appear to have the situation well in hand.

THE EARLIER VERSION.

PEKING, August 1st.

Messages from Nanking state that a dispute arose at six o'clock last evening, at the International Export Company, regarding the payment of wages.

A riot ensued, in which it is reported a Briton was killed, whereafter the British are reported to have fired, killing four and wounding several rioters.

The British residents were taken aboard warships. A British naval party landed and is guarding the Company's factory. One Briton is reported to have been made prisoner and taken to the University.

THE PEKING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31st.

Reuter learns that nothing is known in well-informed circles regarding any United States proposal for a conference at Peking in the autumn on the question of extra-territoriality in China. Though it is true that an Anglo-American exchange of views has been progressing on the subject, it is not thought that anything so concrete has hitherto emerged.

It is known that the British Government has all along been agreeable to the holding of such a conference when practicable. It is felt that an improvement in the situation in China is now apparent such as might warrant the convening of the Powers as envisaged in the Washington Treaty.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED.

LONDON, August 1st.

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that agreement between London, Washington and Tokyo is now complete, regarding their reply and that of the other Treaty powers to the demands in the Peking Government's Note of June 24th. All that remains to be settled is: Firstly, whether the reply will take the form of a Diplomatic Note or an open declaration to the Chinese people; secondly, the dates when the fiscal conference and extra-territorial commission shall start work.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

VISCOUNT KATO COMPLETES HIS NEW CABINET.

TOKYO, August 1st.

Viscount Kato was summoned to the Palace this morning and received in audience by the Crown Prince.

Later it was announced that Viscount Kato had been re-appointed Premier.

CABINET IS COMPLETE.

VISCOUNT KATO COMPLETES HIS NEW CABINET.

TOKYO, August 1st.

Viscount Kato has completed his cabinet. He has assigned the portfolios of Justice, Commerce and Agriculture to the Kenseikai members, Messrs. Egi, Hayami and Kataoka, respectively. Other Ministers are as before.

PRESS NOT DISAPPOINTED.

The re-appointment of Viscount Kato fully accords with the expectations of the Press and others, who are particularly scornful of the political manoeuvring of the Seiyukai, who by breaking up the coalition and immediately making overtures to the Seiyuhontō gave evidence of their real intentions by bidding for power.

The Kenseikai, the Government Party, is the largest in the Lower House, but does not command an absolute majority.

JAPANESE FLIGHT.

"ASAHI" AIRMEN MEET WITH BAD WEATHER.

HAIRO, August 1st.

The *Asahi* aeroplanes left here for Harbin this morning. Later they had to return on account of bad weather.

"MONKEYVILLE."

HOW TENNESSEE WON FAME.

[BY AN AMERICAN.]

[The recent "Scopes" (religion) case, cabled reports of which recently reached the Colony, and the prosecuting Counsel in which was Mr. W. J. Bryan, who died with tragic suddenness a few days after its conclusion, when Scopes was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, gives the following article a peculiar interest. It was written by a U.S. journalist for the *Daily Mail*, prior to the trial.]

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Step out into
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Natural Health

Glorious, breezy, energetic Health!
When every nerve and every cell
does its work unflinching.

And so long as you do not suffer
from some organic disease, such
health is obtainable by you.

When you feel "run-down," when you
have not yet fully recuperated from an
attack of malaria, dysentery or some other
serious complaint, Sanatogen will build up
your Health and Strength again.

It is especially made to do just that, and
24,000 physicians have written us that after
having tried out Sanatogen they can strongly
recommend it.

A well-known London physician writes:
"Sanatogen goes straight to the
core of well-being, viz: the cells—
and builds these up into a permanent
and solid fabric of Health."

Follow the advice of these physicians and
start taking Sanatogen to-day.

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TURNS
POLITICALLY, ECONOMICALLY, ARTISTICALLY.
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Oriental charms are jealously preserved intact amidst the most advanced Oriental Civilisation.
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KAMAKURA — KAMAKURA HOTEL (Y12).	MATSUBARA — MATSUBARA HOTEL (Y11).	DAIBEN — DAIBEN HOTEL (Y8.50).	ROSEN (Mukden) — YAMATO HOTEL (Y8.50).
KARUIZAWA — KARUIZAWA HOTEL (Y10).	MIYAJIMA — MIYAJIMA HOTEL (Y12).	BOSSNIGAU — BOSSNIGAU HOTEL (Y10).	BYOJUN (Port Arthur) — YAMATO HOTEL (Y8).
MIYANOSHITA — MIYANOSHITA HOTEL (Y12).	OSAKA — OSAKA HOTEL (Y14).		
KOBE — ORIENTAL HOTEL (Y12).	TOYO HOTEL (Y12).		

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HONGKONG

OUR LONDON LETTER.

SO' HAMPTON AGAIN: A PORT OF CALL
FOR THE P. AND O.

CANADA'S NEW HOME IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 4th.

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The full-dress debate in Parliament this week on unemployment which was raised by the Opposition in the form of a Vote of Censure on the Government ended as was expected—that is to say, in utter futility. To begin with, the Government were arraigned by the Labourites for having failed to solve the problem of unemployment although they have been six months in office; but the hollowness of this criticism was self-evident seeing that the Labour Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were in office for twelve months and were unable to find a remedy. There were many speeches, with most of the oratorical "big guns" answering each other with heavy ammunition, but to the student of politics it was all so much waste of time.

I call it waste of time because unemployment is not a matter to be settled or solved by political speeches or pious resolutions; it is first and last an economic question. If and when goods are again produced in this country for sale at home and abroad—especially abroad—at prices that will command a market the unemployment problem will solve itself. There is widespread unemployment because of the trade slump, which is due to a variety of causes over which the politicians have very little control. The Labour Vote of Censure was, therefore, in the nature of an "eye-wash" and nothing else.

THE RAILWAY CENTENARY.

The Duke and Duchess of York had a great reception at Stockton-on-Tees where they went for the opening of the Railway Centenary. It is said that there were never before so many people in the place, the crowd being estimated at 100,000. The feature of the celebration was the procession of railway engines and passenger trains showing the evolution of rail travel in the last hundred years since George Stephenson ran his "Rocket" engine dragging a few trucks along the line of rails between Stockton and Darlington.

The engine drivers and firemen, and the passengers in the carriages, were dressed in the quaint-looking garb of 1825. It was a wonderful spectacle which the Duke and Duchess saw passing a grand stand erected for the occasion, the passing of all the different types of trains as railway construction has developed during the century that has elapsed. A number of notable people were with the Duke and his wife on the stand, including Viscount Grey of Falloden, and Sir A. F. Pease. The great-grandfather of the last-named gave Stephenson the money to carry his invention to success, and what was equally important gave his encouragement to face the opposition of the vested interests of the day. "If thou succeeds in making a good railway," the old Quaker, Edward Pease, told Stephenson, "thou may consider thy fortune as good as made." Stephenson certainly made the railway, and incidentally his fortune, for in just over twenty years he amassed £140,000.

WORLD TRADE CONDITIONS.

I have just seen an early copy of the report of the Committee set up by the Labour Government last year and presided over by Sir Arthur Balfour to examine the causes of the decline in our export trade. A point is made that as regards exports and the diminished sales to overseas countries such as China and Japan those nations learned during the war to manufacture for themselves goods which formerly they bought from Great Britain. But this is not so serious as it might appear at first sight. There is the comforting assurance that even now Great Britain has a higher proportion of world trade than it had before the war. The trouble is that the amount of world trade has declined very considerably, and that this proportion does not mean to us what it used to do.

A good deal depends as regards the future of our capacity to bring down the cost of production. For instance, the firm of Instone & Co., Ltd., recently received an order for a million tons of coal and coke from Denmark to be spread over several years; but whether the order can be executed or not depends on the cost of producing it in this country. Apart from this aspect of the case, however, it seems that there are markets that are definitely closed to us. Sweden was before the war a big customer for coal. During the period of coal control in war time prices were raised to such a pitch that the Swedes sought substitutes that they would otherwise have considered not worth while trying; and now they have developed a system of electrical supply that has made them largely independent of coal.

THE MORAL OF THE STORY.

I have given just a few of the salient facts contained in this most valuable report. It is appearing at an apposite moment when so much attention is being paid to trade conditions, by the public and Parliament. All sorts of remedies are recommended by all sorts and conditions of people to set trade going again in the old sweet way; but I think it will

be apparent that the problem is one of extraordinary complexity. There is no sovereign cure for the trade slump. People are apt to think almost entirely in terms of pre-war world conditions, whereas the truth is that, as already pointed out, conditions have in certain directions absolutely and permanently changed. The sensible thing is to realise this and adapt ourselves accordingly.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Still on the question of trade, I saw some official figures the other day which shows how necessary it is for this country to sell our manufactured goods abroad to pay for our food. We are importing more wheat and barley than at any time during the past ten years. In 1914 we imported (in round figures) 130 million cwt. of wheat and 16 million cwt. of barley. In 1924 the figures were 117 and 21 million, respectively.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

It seems inevitable as a consequence of the English climate that restoration of public buildings should constantly claim attention. One time it is St. Paul's Cathedral, or Westminster Abbey; now it is the Houses of Parliament. The fabric is crumbling, and it is said that the cost of restoration will be no less than at least half a million pounds. I learn that Sir Francis Baines, chief director of all restorations sanctioned by the Office of Works, is engaged on an extensive survey of the building. His report when completed will be submitted to the Cabinet.

The probable heavy cost of putting the defects right again is very surprising. There is no danger to the main structure—the Houses of Parliament are not tumbling down. But a great many stones are dangerous, and the pinnacles are worn away at the base by the London atmosphere.

P. & O. AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton is once more to be a port of call for the P. & O. service to the Far East. I believe it is more than 40 years since the firm transferred their headquarters from the Solent to London, and the change is therefore of special interest and importance. Under the new arrangement only cargo will be loaded at Southampton, but it is hoped that before long passengers will be embarked there instead of Tilbury. The *Khyber* will inaugurate the new departure to-day (July 4th) after which a fortnightly service will be maintained.

CANADA IN LONDON.

The new building of the Canada Government, an imposing structure which dominates Cockspur Street close to the Mall, was opened this week by King George, who was accompanied by the Queen. The site used to support the home of the Union Club. The idea of the Canadian Government has been to bring together under one roof the various Federal Government interests in the Metropolis. The High Commissioner for Canada, the Hon. Peter C. Larkin, has taken the lead in this development, and he together with Dr. J. H. King, the Canadian Minister of Public Works, received the King when his Majesty arrived from Buckingham Palace and, with a gold key, unlocked the massive entrance doors, made of bronze, into which has been introduced as a motif the design of the Maple Leaf.

Canadian Ministers coming to London will find a room reserved for their use exclusively for the period of their visit. No such accommodation has hitherto been available. There is decidedly Canadian atmosphere about the place. Canadian maple and birch flooring has been used, with British Columbia fir doors in all the upper rooms. The office furniture and carpets have been made in Canada; the heating apparatus has come from Montreal and Toronto. Canada House has added to the architectural dignity of London.

STOP THIS FOOLING.

Certain of our leading statesmen like Lord Birkenhead and a large number of the general public are losing patience with the Bolshevik non-sense. The revelations in regard to China which are published in London have aroused public resentment. Lord Birkenhead has given a timely warning to Moscow that the Soviet's ceaseless campaign in China and Asia generally against British interests is not compatible with the continued maintenance of a Soviet Embassy in this country. No man is better qualified to speak with authority on that subject. The Secretary of State for India by virtue of his office and the Intelligence Service of his Department and that of the Government of India is in full possession of information about Bolshevik activities both in India and the Far East.

Labour Members of Parliament have said to me that we ought to distinguish between firebrand Communists like Zinovieff, who are eager to turn the world upside down, and the Soviet Government as such. Unfortunately, it cannot be done. They are inextricably mixed up, and arranged the purchase of the Prince's holding in Alberta.—H.B.

(Continued on next Column.)

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"BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA."

The Story of the Viceroys and Government Houses.

By The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., Viceroy and Governor General of India. Jan. 1899-May 1904 and Dec. 1904-Nov. 1905.

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"THE ENEMIES OF BUSINESS."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S BLACK RECORD.

[BY LORD BEAVERBROOK.]

The high hopes raised by the return of a great Conservative majority to power are now beginning to fade in many quarters, writes Lord Beaverbrook in the *Sunday Express*.

Looking back on seven months of Tory rule, one can only see that the Ministry has been passive in all those matters where it should have been active in helping business, and only active to do industry and employment a hurt.

It appears to me that the Government has proved itself, on the whole, the enemy of the commercial and industrial classes and causes on which the prosperity and employment of the nation depends.

The straight line lay before the Ministry when its colossal majority was given it. It was to restore trade and employment at any cost. What has been done or left undone to attain this end? In the last six months nothing has been done to encourage industry at all, and a great deal has been done to discourage it.

Although the Ministry of Labour has unlimited powers in dealing with the unemployed, otherwise known as "the dole," nothing except a small administrative measure has been provided to check this frightful drain on the industrial wealth and the moral character of the nation. The unemployment insurance scheme is in consequence insolvent.

THE FOUR BLACK PENNIES.

II. On the contrary, the only active proposal of the Ministry is to increase the strain of industrial development by inflicting the new insurance tax proposed by Mr. Churchill. This imposes the Four Black Pennies both on employer and employee, and where an industry or a concern is just holding on with a small profit or an actual loss in the hope of better times, it will be compelled to close down, and its workmen will be thrown on the streets or on the dole.

III. The next step taken by the Ministry in dealing with industry is the silk tax. Under this proposal, the raw material of a new and growing industry is to be taxed just when Lancashire and Yorkshire were beginning to find in the development of the artificial silk trade a remedy for their post-war distresses. The measure is to be accompanied by all kinds of hampering restrictions, which will greatly affect our export trade. The Chancellor himself budgets for a great restriction in consumption and production when the tax is passed on to the consumer—thus, forshadowing a reduction in employment. Is this helping industry?

IV. The Estimates for the year show no reduction—so that those who hoped that a Conservative Government would reduce expenditure have been disappointed. We are still fixed on an 800 million a year Budget.

V. In finance the Government has indulged in the gamble of the gold standard. It has acted under the influence of the bankers and disregarded the risks of tying industrial development in Britain to the movements of the New York money market.

STOCK EXCHANGE RUINED.

VI. Its financial policy has been to make money dear and stocks cheap. In the course of this manoeuvre it has practically ruined the London Stock Exchange. Foreign issues have been forbidden in London in order to preserve the rate of exchange with New York, so that the business which belongs to London is being transacted in the United States, which places no such restriction on its business houses. How much longer the stockbrokers, the industrialists, and the wage-earners will allow the British Government to work without protest in direct defiance of their interest remains to be seen. But I must say quite frankly that, leaving the banking interest aside, the Government has proved itself the enemy of business.

TWO CHOICES.

A Government which has disappointed its supporters has two alternatives before it. It can attempt to get back to the expected line of advance, or it can persevere in pursuing the wrong one. Ministers can stake all on restoring prosperity, trade, and employment to the nation or they can wait for the inevitable reaction in the constituencies as the electors begin to perceive that their hopes have been falsified. Mr. Churchill can choose between a new course and going on the rocks. If he takes the first course Conservative administration may govern for the next ten years; if he chooses the latter we shall in time be back to 1900.

U.S. SILK STOCKING WORKS.

As a result of the duties on silk goods Mr. Kotzin, a member of the U.S. firm of Ballington, manufacturers of silk hose, has arrived in England to complete arrangements for the setting up of a silk mill in England. He has three sites in view, but hopes to establish the mill within thirty miles of London, and that before the end of the year his firm will be employing 600 English workers. The Richmond Hosiery Mills, of Chatterton, Tennessee, also propose building a factory near London.

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- 10846 LILY OF THE VALLEY
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- 10848 RIGOLETTO, Duet Act 2.
- 10849 COULD LLOYD GEORGE DO IT? FROM "BETTER DAYS" Jack Carson
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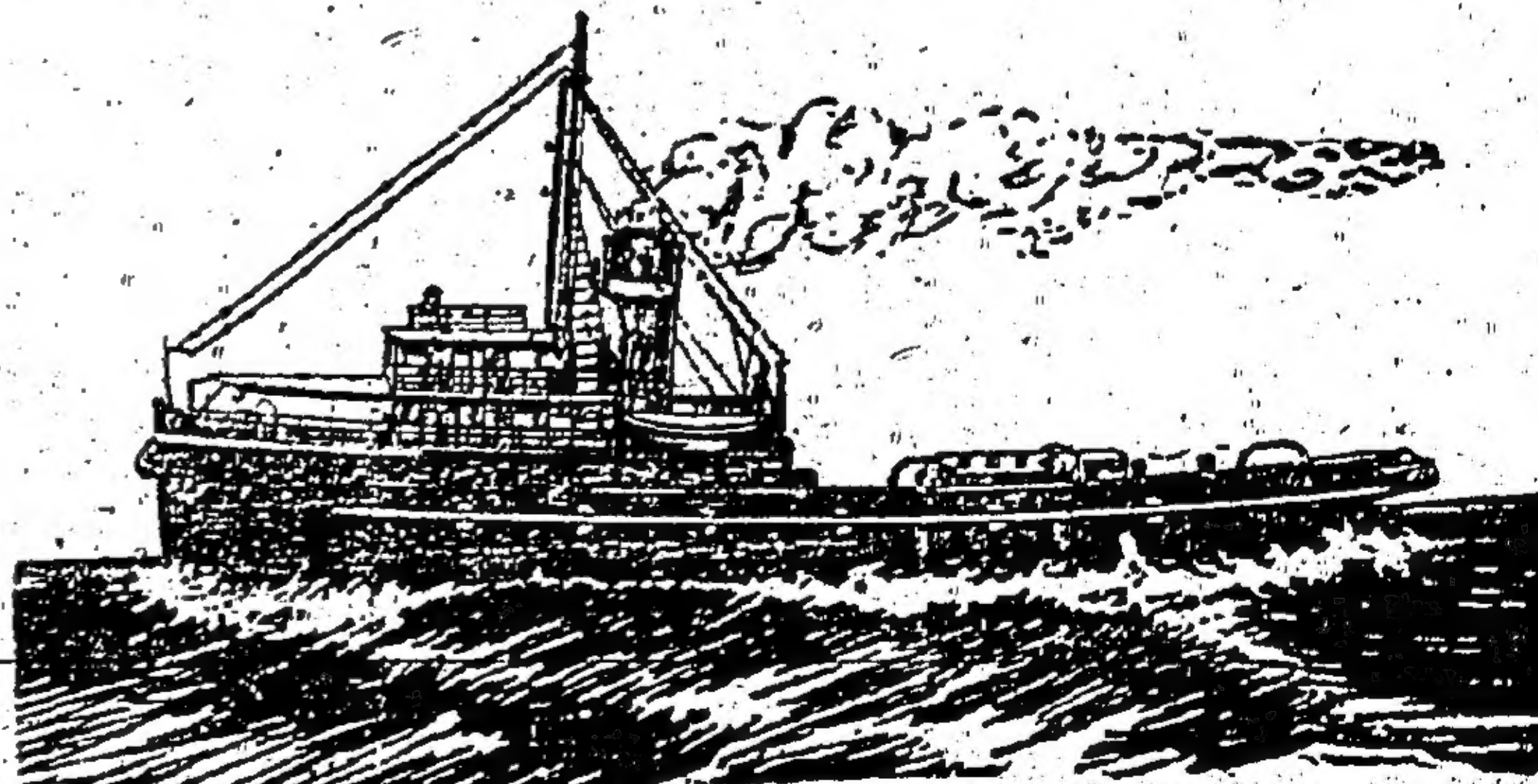
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 31st.
Heian Maru, Japanese str., 1,793 tons, Capt. K. Kuchi, from Taiyuan Bay, with a cargo of lime stone, lying at Kowloon Bay.
Moji Maru, Portuguese str., 484 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow Wau and Macao, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 339.
Kwong O S.S. Co.
Kamo Maru, Japanese str., 4,883 tons, Capt. S. Shiratori, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

August 1st.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,320 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 42—O.S.K.
Canton, Swedish str., 4,501 tons, Capt. C. H. Anderson, from Gothenburg and Shanghai, with 7,333 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. 425—Gillman & Co.
Hydrunna, British str., 361 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, lying at Chi On wharf—China S.S. Co.

August 2nd.

Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.
Tai Lee, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 435.

August 3rd.

Antilochus, for Manila.
Balboa Castle, for Manila.
Honn Maru, for Swatow.
Kamo Maru, for Singapore.
King Ping, for Pratas Island.
Nam Sang, for Moji.
President Madison, for Shanghai.
President Taft, for Shanghai.
Yueching, for Hoihow.

August 2nd.

Canton, for Shanghai.
Prosper, for Saigon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due August 10th.

HARBOR NOTICE.

The following notice to mariners has been placed in the Harbour Office. It is reported that ships fitted with wireless telegraph will when within 100 miles of Hongkong and a "fix" has been obtained call up the Wireless Telegraph Station at D'Aguilar (V.P.S.) and give their position.
 This information is required for experiments with the direction finder.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. **President Madison**, on August 1st, for Victoria and Seattle, via ports: Mr. J. H. Doty, Mr. B. A. Doran, Mr. J. M. Ashley, Mr. R. A. Flood, Mr. F. O. England, Mrs. S. M. England, Miss S. J. England, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Mrs. M. Haydon and child, Miss L. C. Franchere, Miss M. G. Kelly, Miss M. S. Wicks, Mrs. J. L. Hooper and two children, Mr. J. McCormack, Miss M. M. Symour, Miss Ila Whiteside, Mr. I. Osterblom, Mr. I. Moldes, Mr. M. E. Kern, Mr. E. P. Bell, Miss Lucy Durham, Mr. I. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carter, Mr. Lim Thiam Hon, Master Lim Thiam Yee, Miss O. Eccles, Miss A. I. Guin, Mr. A. E. Hardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Carver, Mrs. Lim Lee Kuen, Mrs. Lim Soo Kuen, Mrs. Soon Poh Yung, Mrs. Tend Yu Chen, Miss Leong Yim Ling, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kanter, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Mok, Mr. Ko Leung Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Leung Cheung, Mr. Wong Kai Man, Mr. B. Y. Tai, Mrs. Wong Shee, Mrs. Lam Shee, Mr. Tee Chong Pee, Mrs. Tee Ang Se, Mrs. Tee Lo Se, Mr. L. L. S. van Leeuwen, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Collar, Mr. P. Mistry, Mr. Chan Tak Poh, Mr. J. Pasquier, Mr. Chun Wing Ken, Miss I. May, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. E. Bouillon, Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Mr. See Ching Woo, Mr. T. M. Shore, Mr. Chan King Tong, Mrs. W. S. Parr, Mr. Ngui Sau, Mr. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leon, Mr. C. de Mayda, Mrs. M. and Miss E. Nishikawa, Mr. Lee Han Heng, Mr. Dum Cun Lum, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Green, Mr. Look King, Mrs. Look Alexandra, Mr. Mack Chiuong, Mrs. M. Gialindo, Mr. Phung Phau, Mr. O. J. Yeung, Mr. F. A. Edmondson, Mr. H. J. Eddo, Miss Leong Hong Sze, Mrs. Lu Sze, Mrs. M. T. Marquart, Mr. Ng Luen Tai, Miss Ng Ly Huan, Master Ng Doo Kwong, Miss V. B. Smyth, Master Woon Haun, Mr. John D. Evans, Mr. R. K. Guthrie, Mrs. E. W. Stephens, Mrs. E. S. Well, Miss E. Well, Miss R. A. Dossier, Miss H. Dossier, Mrs. Mary M. Gohn, Master R. A. Gohn, Mr. Frank Hammond, Mr. H. W. Logau, Miss A. L. O'Malley, and Mr. M. Teague.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 2nd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.75	29.74
Temperature	80	78	83
Humidity	80	91	83
Wind Direction	South	Calm	West
Force	2	0	1
Weather	0	0	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 1st	87		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd	78		

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Sept. 21		Oct. 7	
Empress Russia	Sept. 17	Empress France	Oct. 21
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Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

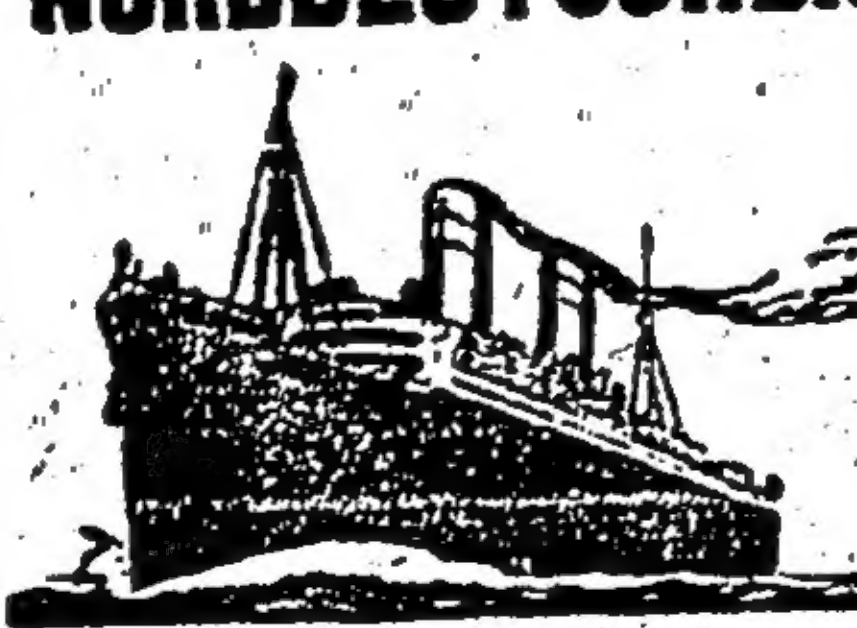
Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

JAVA.
PEKANG MARU Tuesday, 4th August.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.
 Through passage rates to Europe via America G.2405, G.2420, G.2440.
KAGA MARU Thursday, 27th Aug. 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
KAMO MARU Saturday, 1st Aug. 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.
LIMA MARU Monday, 10th Aug.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
TOYOHASHI MARU Sunday, 16th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 19th August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU Sunday, 9th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
TOKUSHIMA MARU Wednesday, 12th August.
CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU Tuesday, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 20th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KASHIMA MARU Monday, 27th July.
HAKONE MARU Wednesday, 11th August.
 For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 295. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STREAMERS	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN via MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 OCEAN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.		
*FULDA	10th August	22nd August, 1925
*FALZ	14th September	14th October, "
*SCHLESSEN	10th October	14th November, "
*SAARBRUECKEN	7th November	12th December, "
*COBLENZ	6th December	12th January, 1926
*FULDA	30th January	7th March, "
*DERFFLINGER	27th February	4th April, "
*THIER	27th March	1st May, "
*SAARBRUECKEN	24th April	22nd May, "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 457.
 3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

BANGKOK DIRECT	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Aug. at Noon.
TIENTSIN DIRECT	"WOSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 13th Aug. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE	"KITSANG"	Friday, 14th Aug. at 7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:—

CALOUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE... EVERY TEN DAYS
 SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE... EVERY THREE DAYS
 HONGKONG—MANILA LINE... EVERY SATURDAY FROM SINGAPORE
 HONGKONG—HAIKONG LINE... EVERY SUNDAY FROM SINGAPORE
 HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE... EVERY SUNDAY FROM SINGAPORE
 HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE... EVERY PORTFOLIO
 HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE... EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
 GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS

HOMWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"FEMERKESTAD"	...	"GLENHERR"	...	...
"GLENHERR"	...	"GLENHERR"	...	...
"GLENHERR"	...	"GLENHERR"	...	...
"GLENHERR"	...	"GLENHERR"	...	...
"GLENHERR"	...	"GLENHERR"	...	...

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-22, and Central 215.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(23 days to San Francisco. 23 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST IVAN"	...	Due Hongkong 2nd Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"	...	Leave Hongkong 4th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"	...	Leave Hongkong 14th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"	...	Leave Hongkong 18th Aug.

TO MANILA AND ILOILO.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT"	...	In Port
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT"	...	Leave Hongkong 25th July.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	...	Due Hongkong 11th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	...	Leave Hongkong 15th Aug.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.
 General Agent, J. OBAM SHEPPARD.
 Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Res. Agent.
 Indo-China Straits Settlement. Phone: Central 3006.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands

Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"OLDEKERK"	...	11th Aug. 1925
"GENMA"	...	Beginning of Sept.
"ZOSMA"	...	Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"ZOSMA"	...	22nd Aug. 1925
"OLDEKERK"	...	20th Sept.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents, York Building

Telephone Central No. 1574.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. FUERST BUELOW ... due from Europe ... or about 10th Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS FOR EUROPE,

MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

M.V. ERMLAND ... on or about 16th Aug.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

Canton—CARLWITZ & Co.
 Macao—A. A. de MELO.
 Swatow—ROSE Bros.
 Amoy—C. MARTENS.
 Foochow—BREMSEN & KROHN.

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street.

Tel. C. 2225.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal	2nd August
S.S. "MERTON HALL"	via Suez Canal	19th August

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "ELMCHURCH"	via Suez Canal	1st September
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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO"	via Suez Canal	2nd August
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For MARIETTA, LONDON, DUNKIRK (S. HAVRE).

MODERATE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" ... Sails Hongkong, End July

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 4th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the**BLUE FUNNEL LINE**

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez Canal	28th July
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal	5th August
S.S. "MERTON HALL"	via Suez Canal	19th August
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	via Suez Canal	28th August

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 5th August, 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone Central 315

Edinburgh, Edinburgh

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

31

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease-producing from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, rheumatism and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, venereal disease, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s (other remedies). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak

S.W.S., London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or

extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words

VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,654	5th Aug. Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	8th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, Casablanca, A'werp, & Hull.
"ALIPPORE"	5,373	14th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SEICILLA"	4,813	20th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, L'don.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	27th Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, L'don.
"KARKUNDA"	15,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KRYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp bay.
"KARMALA"	9,129	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,654	15th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,841	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"KRIYA"	9,812	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYA"	9,136	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Dec.	Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIREA"	7,923	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	7,923	14th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug. 10 A.M.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Dec.	do.

The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hainan, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on other.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver (San Francisco, etc.).

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KHYBER"	9,144	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	11th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARKUNDA"	15,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,129	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	19,841	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,654	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KRIYA"	9,812	2nd Oct.	do.
"SEICILLA"	4,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	do.
"A STEAMER"	6,654	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	6,000	15th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the outgoing steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Periods: Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Opposite Royal Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Payah Anahong) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAI-CHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**Sailings Temporarily Suspended**

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 31.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and AUSTRALIAN PORTS are informed that all general Cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "TAIYUAN" has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" arrived Hongkong, 21st JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong 21st July 1925

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails 30th July

LYDD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LAONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Aug.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMBINGA" ... Sails 1st September

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1028.

Agents

17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANGERS	3rd July, 1925	4th Aug. " "	4th Aug. 1925
PAUL LECAT	17th July, " "	18th Aug. " "	1st Sept. " "
AMBOISE	31st July, " "	1st Sept. " "	15th Sept. " "
CHANTILLY	14th Aug. " "	15th Sept. " "	29th Sept. " "
PORTHOS			13th Oct. " "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 55.00. 01. B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 32.00. 02.

STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$ 33.00. 03. STEAMERS (2nd) ... \$ 33.00. 04.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

... sailing for HAYRE ANTWERP

... R & DUNKIRK about

... to arrive about 20th August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

